


THE *M. 10. 5. 121*
CONTINUATION
OF THE GERMAN
HISTOR.

The Fifth Part.

2.

Collected out of the truest Intelligences, and digested into places and times of action, briefly brought downe to this present time.

Before you come to the Story, you have an exact description of the dolefull Funerall of that ever Renowned, and Victorious King of S



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THE P R I N T E R

to the Reader.



E thought good (curteous Reader) to let you know before we present you with another part of the History of the German Warre, that the Author of the former parts of that History, as he served the King of Sweden, faithfully, while he lived, so hath he beg'd that favour that hee might do him the honour to bring him to his grave (& there he resolveth to interre his penne and thoughts) by the writing of his solemne Funerall, which we have thought fit to publish before

fore our story, and which presents it selfe next to your view. You must not expect in this following relation, that abilitie, (for all things) which was, and is in that man, onely you shall finde as much truth as could be sifted out. If you finde this story doth not come up close to the month or the dayes of our former stories conclusion, consider the season of the yeere, Winter: and the sad disaster on both sides, the one to loose the battell, and the other their King; the one side distracted with feare, the other with affection, so that to speake truth, the chiefe businesse on the one side (for the winter) was the rallying together of their scattered forces, and to make up their breaches for the following Spring. On the other side with teares to condole their present losse, and to take care to ingraft a new head for the future managing of the warre. And so we leave it to your favourable acceptance.

THE



THE
ORDER HOW
THE KING OF
SWEDENS CORPS WAS

Attended from * *Wolgast* Castle to the
Ships, *July 16. 1633.*

* *In Pome-
rania.*



He solemnitie (as all the
Kings great enterprises in
his life time) was begun
with a Sermon. The Prea-
cher was his Majesties
Chaplain of Honour, Do-
ctor *Iacob Fabritius* : whose Text was out
of the fifth of the *Lamentations* of *Ieremie*,
v. 16. The Crowne is fallen from our head:

woe

* *A Swede,
and the el-
dest Colonel
of the Ar-
my.*

woe unto us that we have finned. The place was the Castle Church of *Wolgast*, where the royall Herse had stood, ever since the Corps had first beene brought thither. Sermon being ended a little after foure in the after-noone: about five a clocke, the Funerall solemnity began to set forward. The mournfull traine was led by Sir* *Axel Lille* Knight, who was followed by a guard of Muskettiers; 8. in ranke, and 92. deepe in File; all in mourning. After them, came 72. Schoole-boyes, 2. and 2. together: singing in a low voyce, and mournfully. Next them followed 50. Students of the Vniversitie of *Gripswald*: with 114. of other Vniversities, of the *Swedish* and *German* Nations; in mourning cloaks all of them. Then came 2. brazen kettle-drummes on horsebacke, and 6. Trumpetters: their Trumpets covered with blacke cloath; and the Pennons or trumpet-banners being of *Damaske*; with the Armes of the Kingdome of *Sweden* embroydered in them. After them came 6. others, with 2. brazen Drummes more: all habited like the former. Next to them, went 2. Heralds at Armes, each carrying a very maslie Scepter: their
Coats

Coats of Armes being of blacke Taffata, with the Armes of *Sweden* embroydered both before and behinde. Then came *Eric Guldens-tern*, Lord Marshall, with the Councellours of Estate, and great Officers of the Electour of *Brandenburg*, and the two Dukes of *Mecklenburg*: followed by a great retinue. After them, came *Leonard Tortonfen*, Generall of the Ordnance, bearing a Flagge of red Damaske: and accompanied with 33 Lords and Gentlemen, each carrying a Flag of cloth of gold, embroydered with the Armes of those severall Provinces, which are incorporated with the Crowne of *Sweden*. After every one of these, was led a spare horse; whose mourninges were also embroydered with the afore-said Coat-armors.

Next of all came the Lord *Benedict Oxenstiern*, Master of the Horse of the Kingdome of *Sweden*: carrying a mourning Flagge much larger than any of the former: This had the Armes of *Sweden* most richly, with super-fine gold, embroydered upon it: and round about the Escutcheon royall, were the 33 other Coats of the incorporated Provinces afore-

*A Dutch
Ell, which is
but three
quarters of
an English
yard.*

said, All which embroyderies being of raised-
worke, which stood bolting out neare a quar-
ter of an * Ell from the ground-worke; made
the great Flag so massie and so weightie, that
it was faine to be supported by 3. other Gen-
tlemen, at the corners. Next them, was led
the Kings gallantest Horse of service; set out
with a mightie plume of white, yellow, and
blacke feathers; his Caparison being of black
velvet; and his Trappings all of yellow.

Next of all rode *Carl Horn*, Lord Cham-
berlaine to his Majestie deceased: having the
Kings armour of prooffe upon his bodie; and
a gold chaine upon that, valued at 3000. gold
Gilders. His Horse furniture, was of a rich
Embroyderie. In his right hand, held he the
Kings Sword drawne: and in his left, together
with the Bridle, the Bullet with which the
King was slaine, at the Battell of *Lutzen*; even
yet all-be-gilded with the precious blood-
royall. By his side, rode there another Gen-
tleman in a Robe sable, with a red Crosse in
a White field, upon it. Then came 2. Heralds
more, in Coat-armours like the 2. former:
bearing Scepters of silver; and next to them,
rode

rode the Kings Almoner, scattering the Kings Medals, and other pieces of money among the people.

And now came the Herse-royall. Next of all before which, and alone; rode the Lord *Crailsheim*, Hoff-master or Lord Steward of the Household, to his Majestie. The Coffin wherein the Body was, had not a ridged or rayfed cover, but a flat one; the Hachements whereunto, were the 33. Eschocheons aforesaid: and behinde all, the Armes of Sweden, with the Crowne and Globe regall, with this inscription in Capitals, G V S T A V I A D O L P H I M A G N I. The heures also of his Death and Birth, were engraven in them: and an Item or Remembrance concerning the manner of his death in the forefront.

The Coffin was of silver, and made at Hamborow.

The Herse was borne by 20. Gentlemen, all in mourning: over whom was a blacke Canopie carried, by 4 Collonels. Behinde all these, followed 40 Gentlemen more, all alike habited: to take their turnes by 20 and by 20, for the easing of the first Bearers. After them, came Collonel *Steynbock*; Collonell of the

Prætoorean Regiment, or the life-guards: with
50 Gentlemen Pensioners; their selves and
javelins all clothed in mourning. Then came
there 2 Marshals; and next to them, the Mar-
quesse Elector of *Brandenburg*, the 2 Dukes of
Mecklenburg, with *John Salvius*, and *Antonius*
Monicurius, Embassadours or Representants
for *Casimire*, Count *Palatine* and his Ladie:
together with divers other Princes, Embas-
sadours, and Councillours of Estate, of the
Kingdome of *Sweden*. Among these last, were
Herman Wrangle, Lieutenant Generall of the
Armie in *Prussia*; *Achatius Todt*, Sir *John Ba-*
nier, and *Steno Bielck*. After them, rode 2 other
Marshals, *Adam Henry Pentius*, and *Casimire*
Guldenstern: who were next of all before the
Queene Dowager, the chiefe Mourner:

The widdowed Queene was carried in a
Chariot drawne by 6 Horses: *Gabriel Oxen-*
stiern sonne of *Gustavus*, and *Matthias Seop*,
sitting by her. Next followed the Ladie *Chri-*
stina, Countesse *Palatine Electresse* of *Bræn-*
denburg, the Dutchesse of *Brunswicke*, the 2
Dutchessees of *Mecklenburg*, the Elector of
Brandenburgs Daughter, the 2 Daughters of
John

John Albert, D. of Mecklenburg, the Dutchesse *de Croy*, and 5 Princesses of *Anbalt* : each of these great Ladies being supported by 2 Gentlemen. After them, followed 2 other Marshals, *Otto Cubnius*, and *Conradus Dieclef* of *Schwerin*: and next to them, the Ladies, Maids of Honour, and other Gentlewomen, belonging to the Queenes Majestie, and to their Highnesses the Electresse of *Brandenburgh*, the Dutchesse of *Brunswicke*, and *Mecklenburg*; with those of the other Princesses and great Ladies. After them followed the Embassadors and Deputies of the neighbour Cities: with the Embassadors, Agents, Physitians, and Secretaries of the King, and other Officers, not nobly descended : the rest of the Waiters and Kings Servants in ordinarie; closing up the Rere of that sad and mournfull solemnitie.

The state of this Procession was a goodly sight, indeed, had it been prepared for a triumph, and not for *Gustavus* Funerall. But greater should the pompe have beene, had the Fleet out of *Sweden* come in time enough: which arrived not till the Saterdag following.

In that, came 100 Noblemen and Gentlemen; with divers Companies of Souldiers, all in mourning. They brought over the Regalia, or Regall ornaments of the Kingdome: and were armed all in gilt armour, with all other military braveries suitable.

The Herse being carried about a quarter of a league from *Wolgast*, was there set downe by the waters side: from whence was a bridge laid unto the Admirall ship, appointed to carrie over the Body. The whole Companie being there to take leave, *Steno Bielck* standing next unto the Queenes person; did in the name of her Majestie and the Kingdome of *Sweden*, pronounce an Oration of thanksgiving to the Princes and Lords present, for thus honouring his Masters Funerals, with their companies. This done, while the Canons were discharged from the Townewalls, and the Muskettiers gaveth their 2 volleys along the Sea-shoare, the Herse was conveyed a ship-board: the widdowed Queene with her mournfull attendants, sayling with it into *Sweden*.



**The Proceedings in Bohemia,
Saxony, and Silesia.**

TO begin at the Head, whence the beginnings of all motion, influence and direction to the whole body and the severall parts and organes proceed, is most necessary, and therefore first to declare the proceedings of his *Imperiall Maiesty*, actuated by his chiefe Commander or Generalissimo *Albert Duke of Freidland*, on whom his other Generalls haue their dependancy. The story of his actions will not be large; for the time that he remained at *Prague* (which was most part of winter, to the beginning of *May*) we learne little worthy your reading, or to be written of so noble a Commander.

The principall newes from those parts at that time, was of his seuer proceedings against some Imperiall Commanders, that mis-behaued themselves at the battell of *Lutzen*; and therefore were executed in manner as followeth.

B

On

The Proceedings in Bohemia,

On Friday (being the fourth of *Feburary*) a Martiall Court being assembled in the house of the Prince of *Liechtenstein* at *Prague*, such Officers and Souldiers, as at the last battell of *Lutzen* misbehaued themselues (as many of them as were there prisoners) haue beene brought before the Court: Where euery ones offence being laid open, sentence accordingly hath beene pronounced. As namely; Colonell *Nicolas* of *Hagen*, Knight of the *Teutonicq* order, and Commander in *Saurenbin*, Lieutenant generall of the Imperiall Hoste, was accused, conuicted and condemned, for that when the Enemy came and fell on, hee turned, fled and lost all his colours.

The Barron of *Hofkirch*, Colonell, not to haue obeyed the command of his Generalissimo, and caused thereby great confusion and damage.

Item, A Captaine of a horse troope, to haue fled and robbed the Baggage.

Item, Such another Captaine, to haue told to some of *Pappenheimes* troops (whom he flying, not comming backe from *Han*) the Imperiall Army was defeated, and their comming was in vaine, &c.

These, besides three Lieutenants, Two Cornets, One Seriant Maior Lieutenant, Fiue Horse-men, and some others, being condemned to loose their liues, some by loosing their Heads, some by being hanged: They all were brought vnto the Towne-house of *Prague*, in the old Citie, and guarded by foure troops of horse. When sentence was pronounced against Colonell *Hagh*, a certaine Officer (who

(who also was Knight of the *Teutonicq* order) tooke off from the said Colonells necke, the Riband with the Crosse, saying : *Thou art unworthy longer to beare this order.* Vnto this hee answered nothing, but putting his hat in a disdainfull manner on one side, he seemed to shew hee was a man, that otherwise, would not haue bin afraid of such an other Knight. The execution followed in this manner.

First came vpon the Scaffold (which was there set vp, and couered with blacke Cloth) Colonell *Hagh*, a graue and braue man, aged about 72. yeeres; he gaue away his Scarlet Cloake lined with Plush, vnto his man, and hauing said alone his Prayers, he receiued the stroake (which at once seuered his Head from his Body) very constantly.

The second was Colonell *Albert*, Barron of *Hofkerck*, who (hauing beene turned from his Religion, for hee had beene a Lutheran, by the Iesuites) prayed with a Iesuite and a Capuchine, to whom he deliuered a Letter, which the night before he had written to a Brother of his, seruing in the Elector of Saxon his Army. After his prayers, hee rose vp againe, and put off a Furre Coate, and a Golden Chaine, which he gaue to his Trumpeter, and being kneeled downe, his Head also flew off by one stroake. Hee was a man of 35. yeeres, and had a great scarre vpon his right cheeke, of a wound hee receiued in the Emperors seruice.

The third, was a Noble-man of *Piemont*, called Count Lewis *Brogli*, a very young man of 24. yeeres, hee deliuered a Letter to be sent to his Mo-

The Proceedings in Bohemia,

ther, to one of his Friars, and dyed very resolutely.

After him came a Lieutenant of Colonell *Bun-
nighausen* his regiment, named *Iohn Henry Fabian*,
and this also died willingly : Being executed (as
the three before him also) by a left handed Execu-
tioner.

The sixt, Colonell *Hagh* his Lieutenant, *Andrew
Qualenberg*, comming vpon the Scaffold, he asked
the Generall *Prouost*, whether there was no Grace
to be looked for. And receiuing a denying answere,
hee began to walke too and fro; and being much
called vpon by the Iesuits and Friars there, hee did
neuer answere them, but onely prayed the *Prouost*
not to be too hasty with him, hee began to vndoe
his faire French Cassocke, falling Band and Buffe
Coate, and not respecting the continuall exhorta-
tions and interruptions of the said Friars, he knee-
led downe, and hauing prayed by himselfe, he lifted
vp his eyes and hands to Heauen, and receiuing the
stroake, couragiously lost his Head.

The seuenth was a Greeke, or a Croate, called
Iacob Iuchta, Cornet of a troope of Croates, the
stroake passing too high, met with the bone in the
nodde, so that the Executioners sword broake a-
funder, and hee being fallen with his face to the
ground, lifted himselfe quickly vp againe, and
calling *Iesus*, expected till another Hang-man
that stood neere, drew out his sword, and made
his Head to flie off his shoulders.

The eight had beene a Cornet of Colonell *Hagh*,
who made no delay, but died quickly.

The

Saxony and Silesia.

The ninth called *Andrew Tadner*, was an old Captaine of the Artillery, and although he was the eldest of them all, and indeede an old man, yet was hee most vnwilling to die.

The tenth was also a Captaine of the Artillery, a very stout and brauing man : He also would giue no eare to the Ghostly Fathers there, but flung away his Cloake, and Dublet, and being prepared, hee tooke in his armes his Sonne (a young lad of 12. yeeres) and hauing kissed him, hee kneeled downe and died most couragiously.

The eleuenth and last was a Horse Captaine, named *Willmair Steith* of *Peborsnam*, a very young handsome and gallant Gentleman, without any Beard : Colonell *Picolomini*, and many other higher Officers and Ladies that had made intercession for him, sent againe to the Generalissimo to craue and get his pardon, and therefore they stayed there his execution; so that (the weather being very cold) he tooke vp his cloake about him : But at last *Merode* and *Holk* (who both were gone to the Duke of *Fridland* for him) came backe with a deniall; and so he tooke some Cissers from his seruant, and cut off a great faire locke off his head (for his haire was long and yellowish) and gaue it to his seruant to carry to his mother; and said aloud, This very day (being my birth day) makes an end of the twentieth yeere of mine age and of my life, which here I doe end, not because I euer was afraid to loose it, but because seeing in the last battell that my Generall, Colonell, other high Officers and all

Souldiers did flie, and that my resistance alone was quite bootlesse, I did follow the rest ; which I pray thee assure my mother of, lest shee might thinke I had beene an vnworthy sonne ; for this is the rigour of the Martiall Law, and not the ill desert of mine. And hauing bid the world farewell, with very gentle manner (for hee was a Gentleman very well fashioned, and a braue Courtier) whereat all the spectators had great pittie ; hee kneeled downe, and lifting vp his eyes to heauen, his head flew off at one blow.

After the execution of the said eleuen Officers, there were brought foure horsemen neere to the Gallows, where one after the other were beheaded.

This being done, the Hang-man brought a Captaine Lieutenant, by name *Ioseph Winkler*, vnder the gallows, and there he drew out his sword, which *Winkler* had at his side, and hauing broken it with both his hands, he pushed the said Captaine away: hee was not worthy nor capable hereafter of any charge nor honour.

At last there were hanged vp two Lieutenants: And then a Bill, containing the names, that in the foresaid battell fled (amongst whom were named 50. high and low Officers) was set vp on the gallows, with this sentence, That whosoever of them should at any time bee taken, should presently (without any further proffes) be executed.

Much was then also written of the Duke of *Fridlands* great leuying and negotiating with his friends and allies for new forces, with a purpose to be in the
Field

Field at the beginning of *May*; in which action at that place we will for a while leaue him, and shew the Proceedings of his army in *Silesia*, commanded by *Merode* and *Schafgots*.

About the latter end of *February*, the Imperiall army 14000. strong Horse and Foot, was before *Oppelen*, vpon which with 1500. foot they made a fierce assault, but were valiantly opposed and beaten backe with the losse of 300. there finding no possibility to win the City, and the garrison resolved to defend themselves to the vtmost, as they shewed by the entertainment they gaue them at their first approach, and knowing the City to bee well fortified both by Nature and Art (bounded on the West by the *Oder*, a good Barricado to keepe them off; and on the East with strong walls, outworkes and a faire Castle, against which they chiefly made their assault and receiued their defeat) departed to *Stralen* and *Reichenbach*, and with their army blockt them both vp: *Stralen* being but weake, and a small garrison in it, soone yeelded: *Reichenbach* somewhat strong, and expecting reliefe from the Saxon army (which at this present was at *Schalka*, foure miles from *Bressaw*, holding a generall Muster in the presence of *Arnheim*) kept them off for a while the length of their Canon; the Imperialists fearing to be intercepted, if they should continue long before it, crept vpon their knees vnder the Towne Cannon, and with some small Field-peeeces they carried with them, made a breach and fell in, putting euery one to the sword they found in armes.

The

The Saxon army after their generall Muster at *Schalka* diuided themselues, one halfe vnder the command of *Arnheim* marched to *Neus*; the other vnder *Iacob Dubalt*, against the Imperialists that had taken *Reichenbach* and *Stralen*: so soone as they of *Reichenbach* had intelligence of the comming of the Saxons, they presently quitted the Towne and went to *Stralen*, where *Dubalt* after a short skirmish slew of them 300. vpon the place, put all the rest to flight, and entred the Towne giuing quarter to the *Germanes*, putting the *Cassockes* to the sword; in this skirmish *Merode* and *Schafgots* escaped with much danger to *Grotka*, whither *Dubalt* after hee had placed a garrison in this Towne pursued them.

Neere vnto *Stralen* about this time, there was a Partee of 1500. Dragooners vnder the command of *Shneider* Gouvernour of *Oppelen*, encountered with a 1000. *Polackes*, and had a long and doubtfull fight, but in the end the victory fell to the Saxons.

Generall *Dubalt* comming to *Grotka* whither the Imperialists fled, found them in full Battaglia; after he had ordered his men as the time and place would suffer him, aduanced towards them, but before any blowes had passed, the Imperialists fled, some to the Army at *Neus*, others to the frontiers of *Moravia*: *Dubalt* rested with his Army before the Towne, presently mounting his Ordnance, and so fiercely battered it; that he brought it and the Garrison 800. strong, after he had slaine a 100. to his mercy; many of the souldiers heere left the Imperialists, and betooke themselues to the service

uice of the *Swedes*; hence *Dubalt* goes to *Nuitz* to *Arnheim*, and with both their Armies, blockt vp the Towne; they continued not long before it, but raised their siege, and departed with both their Armies, to the wonder of all men, who had thought heere they should haue beene serued as they had serued those of *Richenback*. The Saxons vnder *Arnheim* retired, and enquartered themselves from *Richenback* to the Mountaines of *Iauer*: The *Swedes* vnder *Dubalt*, from *Stralen* to *Breslaw*; this suddaine enquartering of both Armies, caused a flying report amongst the people, that there should be a cessation of Armes, which not long after proued a trueth. *Arnheim* the 20. of *March*, with some Regiments of Dragoons marched against *Franckenstein*, which Towne he found altogether vnprouided for an assault, and without any bloodshed surprised it. The Garrison betooke themselves to the Castle, and gaue fire day and night against them, but did little harme: The field Martiall hauing no Ordnance with him, durst not approach before it vntill the Tuesday following, in which time, he had sent for fise field Peeeces, that he planted before the Castle, and by force made them yeeld: Hither the fourth of *Aprill* commeth the whole Army, and the fift, marched to the Confines of *Moravia* and *Bohemia*, to stop the passage of the Imperialists into *Silesia* or *Saxony*; for they were very apprehensue of an inuasion from those parts, and thought that if any thing kept them backe besides the Army, it would be the want of

C

Victualls,

Viſtualls whereof there was great ſcarcity, not able to ſuſtaine or relieue their Armies.

The Duke of *Fridland* whom now wee ſhall proceed with, hauing intelligence that the *Swedes* and *Saxons* were vpon the frontiers of *Bohemia*, that the Count of *Thura* was marched to beſiege *Glatz*, and Duke *William* of *Saxon-Weymar* with 7000. which had then their randeuoze at *Hall* in *Saxony*: and neere *Egra* thought it time to looke about her. When the news came firſt to *Prage* of the marching forth of theſe Armies, the chiefe Commanders were at a feaſt together; but it cauſed ſuch a hubbub amongſt them, that it marred *Le deſſert. wallſtein* therefore to preuent the deſignes of the *Swedes* and *Saxons*, ſends ſpeedily away part of his Army that he had newly leuied, ſome to ſecure the Earldome of *Glatz* bordering vpon *Sileſia*, others into *Morauia*, and himſelfe with the reſt, prepared to march after them to the confines of *Bohemia*.

Generall *Dubalt* hearing of ſome forces, entered into *Morauia*; and a Regiment of Horſe, vnder the commander *Corpus*, conſiſting of 12. companies, marching towards *Hof*, there to enſconce themſelues, left the Army; and with ſome few Troopes of Horſe, aduanced againſt them, and fell vpon their Flanke; before they could recouer the Towne, ſlew many of them vpon the place, and ſhot the Commander *Corpus* through one of his Armes.

wallſtein hauing muſtered vp his forces (which made a great Army for number of men, but for the moſt part young, vnexperienced and vndiſciplined) ſent

ſent in the beginning of the Spring *Holk* with a part of his Army towards *Egra*, there to hinder any inuaſion of the *Swedes* and their friends into *Bohemia*. And himſelfe hauing bid adieu to his Friends in *Prague*, he parted from thence towards *Koniggratz*: Where he continued ſome few dayes, the better to aduiſe and reſolue which way to direct his march, that might be moſt aduantageous to his Army, and preiudiciall to his enemies. The day of his parting from *Prague* (*May* the 23.) was made remarkable by a ſtrange and terrible ſtorme; whereby no man was able to ſtand, nor to goe in the ſtreetes; many of his Souldiers being forced to expect till that ſtorme paſt ouer. And his firſt nights lodging was alſo full of diſquietneſſe and troubles, a ſudden and cruell fire that aroſe in his Campe, layd within a little while (the Generaliſſimo's) quarter in aſhes. All which many tooke for an ill Omen. From *Koniggratz*, he parted in the beginning of *Iune* (accompanied beſides his Colonells and Officers by the two young Grand Dukes of *Florence*) and ariued at *Munſterberg* with his new Army, conſiſting of about 15000. men.

There he ioyned the ſame with his old forces, and ſo made vp his Army of 36000. ſtrong. His Vant-guard marching forward was encountred by ſome troopes of the *Swedes* and *Saxons* (commanded by the Prince of *Denmarke*) who began a ſkirmiſh, whereon both ſides fell about 500. whereof 400. were Imperialiſts. *Wallſtein* vnderſtanding this, aduanced with his maine Army, (towards a place

called *Long-Oells* and *Zetten*) thither the *Swedish* and *Saxonian* army came also; and thus both armies lying one before the other, the *Swedes* began first to play with their Canons vpon them, which the Imperialists ecchoed backe againe, and after came to push of Pike. *wallstein* in this skirmish stood as a spectator and no actor: and whether doubting of his strength, or fearing the greatnes of the *Swedes* and *Saxons*, or pressed by the necessities that hee wanted in his Campe, which was the chiefe thing as the issue declares, sends the Earle of *Tertzki* to Generall *Arnheim* to require a cessation of armes, and withall to declare vnto him, his good intention to a general Peace through the Empire: after a short parley had passed betweene *Arnheim* and *Tertzki*, it was concluded there should be a cessation of armes for fourteene dayes, which was immediately proclaimed by a Trumpet in both their Armies. In this time *Arnheim* and other Officers went oftentimes to the Duke of *Friedland*.

Amongst many expostulations, discourses and reproaches that there past, it is to bee noted, that none did more boldly answere then Colonell *Burgstorf*: for *wallstein* saying, that since the Emperor was not able to continue any longer so chargeable a war; himselfe could not see, how they could answere to God for so much blood-shedding: He therefore would make a generall and stable Peace, and vpon such conditions that none should refuse, as he more amply did then tell them. Thereupon the said *Burgstorf* answered boldly; Although they most heartily

ly did wish a sure and true Peace; yet seeing such a Peace must bee established by words and promises; and that all the world knew that the Papists kept neither, and held themselves not obliged to hold what they did promise to any Protestant; therefore there was no appearance to expect any honest dealing. *Wallstein* replying, prayed *Burgstorf* to speake more courteously, and not to accuse or suspect all Romane Catholikes, there being many among them honest and true of their words, as well as Protestants. Whereunto *Burgstorf* said; Hee did not speake of all indeed, for he knew that the Protestants heretofore had liued quietly amongst the ancient Papists; But now the time was altered with them, when the Iesuites were masters, and taught generally, *That faith was not to be kept with the Hereticks.* *Wallstein* then answered againe; *You, and all other men that doe know me, doe know that I hate the Iesuites as much as you doe; and hauing already giuen them to the Deuill, for my part, I will doe my vttermost to haue them banished out of the Empire; And God is my witnessse (said he further) I doe speake as I doe thinke in my heart; The Duke of Bauaria being the chiefeest fire-brand of these troubles, doeth deserue to loose all his Lands, and I doe wish the Swedes did vtterly undoe him: He shall neuer haue any helpe from me, if hee doth dislike the Peace I intend to conclude; which shall bee an vniuersall good Peace, that all our armies may ioyntly goe against the Turke, and reconquer what most vniustly he doth detaine from the Germaine Empire, &c.*

Thus the Swedish and Saxon Ministers were in

some manner perswaded, that they were dealt honestly withall. And *Wallstein* during the Truce of fourteene dayes, to epresse his noblenesse, or rather the better to palliate his designes; inuities Generall *Arnheim*, *Vlric* Prince of *Holstein* and others, to a Feast; whither (that he might know they answered his desire for a Peace) the day appointed they went. The *Dessert* ended, they remooued into a drawing roome to consult about the affaires and state of *Germany*. Diuers Articles there treated vpon, haue beene published, which although they doe somewhat vary, yet because they for the most part agree in substance, we will heere represent them, as they came to our hands.

The Electors of *Saxon* and *Brandenburg*, desired of *Wallstein* to ratifie these Articles which they caused there to bee propounded vnto him.

1. The Emperour should dismisse or send his whole army out of the Empire.

2. He shall for euer renounce all right and pretence to the Bishopricks of *Magdenburg* and *Halberstat*.

3. The Catholike League shall bee bound to giue satisfaction to the Crowne and State of *Sweden*, for their expences, and so to deliuer *Germany* from those troopes.

4. All *Iesuites* shall be for euer banished out of the

the Empire, as perturbators of the publike peace and quietnesse.

5. *Silesia* shall bee put into the hands of those two Electors, for their losses and expences in this warre.

6. The free exercise and liberty of the Religion shall be confirmed and euery where suffered.

7. The Emperour to pay the eight Tunnes of gold, lent him by the Elector of *Saxen*, shall resigne him for euer, vpper *Lusatia* and other Townes.

8. And restitution shall be made of the Electorall *Palatinate*, vnto the true Heires, &c.

For generall Articles of a Peace, these following were also made and well liked by *Wallstein*.

1. The Peace shall be reestablished in the Empire, in forme as it was in the dayes of the Emperour *Rodolfus*; that there be the free exercise of the *Protestants* (*Lutherans* and *Caluinists*) and of the Roman Catholike Religions; and in this Religion all Orders should be suffered, except the *Iesuites*, who shall be banished.

2. All exiled and oppressed Princes and persons of quality should be restored to their former goods and dignities.

3. For

3. For assurance of a firme Peace, and to force the Emperor to keepe this Treaty; The Kings of great *Brittany, France* and *Denmarke*, should be procured to make it good.

And that *Friedland* might omit nothing to perswade these men of his true meaning, hee protested often times, he would restore all the Emperor had giuen him: And did also present these following Articles, desiring to haue them ratified by the said two Electors.

1. If they would suffer that he might haue the Kingdome of *Bohemia*, during his life time, hee would restore both the Elector Palatine, and all other Princes to their goods, and euery where, the liberty of Religion.

2. Hee desired also to haue *Moravia*, or part thereof, for the Dukedomes of *Meckelburg*, *Sagan*, and *Glogaw*, formerly giuen him by the Emperor.

3. Because the Duke of *Bauaria* had beene the cause, that at the last Imperiall diet at *Ratisborne*, his Generallship was taken away from him, without any cause: Therefore he would take such places, as were yet pawned vnto him for some debt, in the Countrey *Ouer-Ens*.

4. If the Emperors should dislike this their Treaty of peace, They with all their forces vnited together,

together, should proceed against, and constraîne him to an agreement.

With all these Articles, *wallstein* seemed very well pleased, and protested seriously before them all, that he would be the first man that should helpe the distressed Princes to their seuerall dignities: himselfe required for his owne charges and paynes that he had taken in the Warres, the Kingdome of *Bohemia*, and Marquisate of *Moravia*, and for the same he would resigne vp all his right hee claimed to the Dukedomes of *Mecklingbourg*, *Sagau*, and the great *Glogau*.

Moreouer, that the Electors of *Saxon* and *Brandenberg*, should enioy the Countreyes of *Silesia*, and the *Swedish* Army take their satisfaction out of the Dukedome of *Bauaria*: This conference ended, the Prince of *Holstein*, *Arnheim*, *Burgstorf*, and others with their followers were conuoyd to their Armie, by the Commander *Schafgots*, with two Regiments: Whence after they had deputed some Officers in their absence, *Arnheim* goeth himselfe to the Duke of *Saxony*, to Colonell *Burgstorf*, to the Elector of *Brandenburg* and the Lord *Els*, to the Director Generall.

Whilest this cessation of Armes continued; not onely the *Swedish*, *Brandenburg* and *Saxon* Forces, but also *wallsteins*, were suffered to passe vp and downe the Countrey to buy prouision, and what necessities they lacked; as likewise to carry out their goods that they had in *Breslaw* and other places, to

the great disadvantage of the Protestant Army.

Generall Field-Martiall *Arnheim*, returned from the Duke of *Saxony* and went to his Army, which had their generall Randeuouze at *Bragg*; where he findes the Lord *El* and *Burgstorf*, newly ariued: With them hee iourneys againe to the Duke of *Friedland* at *Stralen* (which some of his troopes had before the cessation taken from the *Swedes*) to treat further concerning a Peace: At their first approach *wallstein* receiued them with much respect, that made them conceiue his intention for Peace was not fained but reall; Yet notwithstanding many words had not passed betwixt them, before they discovered a Fox, (if not a Woolfe) in a Sheepes skinne; hee peremtorily declared, that before he would enter into any further Treaty concerning a Peace, hee would haue deliuered vp to him the Dukedomes of *Breslaw*, *Swynitz* and great *Glogaw*: Which demands as most vnreasonable and preiudiciall to the Crowne of *Sweden*, and the Princes Electors of *Saxon* and *Brandenburg*, was by the Commissioners absolutely denied, whereupon they fell to expostulation and brabbling, parting from each other, not without some harsh words that fauoured of much discontent. The Commissioners neuerthelesse thought good to remaine a while at *Stralen*, hoping that *wallstein* would againe send and entertaine them with better conditions of peace, but in the meane time, he had laid a plot, and was resolu'd the seuenth of *Iuly*, being Sunday, to get Generall *Arnheim* and the rest into a Trappe, to prey

prey vpon them : But his stratagem was happily discovered, whereby he intended to haue surpris'd them, when they were at their Diuine Seruice in *Stralen*, by some Cornets of horse which he had appointed to fall into the Towne : but before they entered they were discovered by a certaine man from the Steeple, who espying diuers Troopes of Horse making towards the Citie; presently gaue notice to the Burger-masters, and they straight away to *Arnheim* and the rest, who presently hasted way, and very hardly escaped, for they were no sooner out of the Gate, but the Horse were entered at their backs, in the West.

Very apparent and palpable it is, that *Wallstein* by this deuise of entertaining his aduersaries with a treaty of peace, hath exceedingly strengthened himselfe, and much wrought his owne aduantage; for it was well knowne, that before this cessation of Armes, for euery Cannon he was not provided with three Shootes of Powder, neither had he almost any Match in his Army; and many other commodities absolutely necessary, were wanting amongst them, but since in the time of the cessation, hee hath not onely furnished his Army with all manner of necessaries, but augmented the same with 4000. *Italian* Souldiers; besides, his Officers and Souldiers haue quietly and peaceably conuayed away all their Moneyes and moueables of any worth, which they had in *Breslaw* and other parts of *Silesia*; also for the more safety, were conuoyed by the *Saxons* themselves : by these proceedings, the

Swedes and *Saxons* haue not onely lost great aduantage, but are well mocked and derided by the Imperialists for their paines; from these premises, one might iudge that there should bee little likelihood of a Peace, but rather that the fire of Warre and Iealousie should be more and more kindled.

After the cessation of Armes, and the treason discovered, the *Saxons* as was thought, still desired a Peace; and some were of opinion, that *wallstein* would haue performed his promises, and subscribed to the Articles they propounded, taking his Forces also out of *Silesia*: but on the contrary, by his actions, they found afterward he was wholly bent to Warre; for immediately after his plot failed against the Commissioners, he commanded two Regiments to *Swynitz*, which fained as if they had bin marching out of the Countrey to *Bohemia*, where their enterprize was, to haue taken the Citie: which they attempted, but were manfully resisted, and beaten backe by the Garrison; the like designe he had against *Lignitz*, into these two Townes for more security, presently after, was fresh Garrisons placed; the two *Swedish* Regiments of *Burgstorf* and *Loerer*, were commanded into *Swynitz*, and the Earle of *Grafords* Regiment, vnder the command of Colonnell Lieutenant *Linsen*, into *Lignitz*.

wallstein hearing of the bad successe of his forces, sent out against these Townes; countermands them backe againe, and with his whole Army in person, goeth to *Swynitz*, a Cittie lying 6. Leagues South-East of *Breslaw*; assaying to winne that by strength,

strength hee could not by policie; the first day hee came before the Towne, was spent in planting his Ordnance, which the better to shoot into the Citie, were planted vpon the Gallowes Hill; the second day he made a fierce assault, casting Granads and Fire-balles ouer the Walles; and so continued vntill the *Swedes* and *Saxons* came to rescue the besieged. *Arnheim*, as soone as he drew neere in the sight of the Imperialists, caused his Horse to aduance forward in a skirmishing manner, inso-much that certainly it was thought *Wallstein* would haue giuen them Battell; but on the contrary hee retired, and with his whole Army, fled behind the Mountaines in the borders of *Reichenbach* and *Braun*: The *Swedes* and *Saxons* wondering, seeing them thus retire, pursued after; and in their flight, they almost wholly ruined their Rere-guard; tooke foure Peeces of Ordnance, seuen Standards, and aboue a hundred Waggon well laden with good Prouision; the number of the slaine was not knowne: About a hundred they carried away Prisoners.

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The Proceedings of *Holke*.

Most part of the Winter season, *Holke* Field-Martiall to the Imperiall Generalissimo, resided at *Prague* with his whole Army enquartered in the Villages thereabouts, for the more conueniency, if occasion should serue to be sent abroad by *wallstein*; who accounts his Souldiers the best of his Army, and himselfe as his right hand: We here not that he was commanded to any place, but to *Bauaria* to aide *Altringer* against *Gustauns Horne*; but vpon his march thither, was countermanded backe againe.

When *wallstein* rose from *Prague*, *Holke* was sent with his Army and 16. Peeces of Ordnance into *Saxony* (as it was thought) onely to hinder the Marte, which at this time of the yeere vsed to bee kept at *Leipsich*.

About that time, a report going vp and downe about *Leipsich*, that some water not farre from thence had beene seene changed into blood; the Magistrate of *Leipsich*, to know the trueth, sent to the place, and receiued from thence a Certificate vnder the Ministers hand; which being translated, said:

Whereas

WHeras the right Worshipfull Counsellors, and Magistrate of *Leipsich* haue bin pleased to send the bearer hereof, to enquire and verifie of what is reported of the Fountaine and standing Water, lately turned (as it were) into blood, heere at *Burkersheim*; I, the Minister of the said Parish, to maintaine *Trueth*, doe testifie: First that on the 29. of *May* (being the Euening before the *Lords Ascension-day*) I, and many more haue seene a *Birch-tree* standing heere in our Wood; whereof halfe of the leaues were of a pure red and purple colour, the vpper part of the said leaues remaining Greene: And there remaine yet some leaues thereof thus coloured. Some few dayes after, another *Birch* not farre from the former, seemed likewise bloody; the leaues thereof being as it were sprinkled with drops of blood; as will yet appeare by some boughes, deliuered vnto this bearer.

Vpon the 14. of *Iune* (being the fryday before *Whitsuntide*) there came an honest man into our Parish, reporting that the standing Waters neere our said Wood, was quite changed into blood: Whereupon, all the inhabitants heere, went out and saw that his relation was true: And wee hauing taken vp of the said red Water brought it into our Houses, and dipped in Linnen, and Woolles, and likewise white stickes, all which were and remaine still (as it were) red, and painted with true blood: And
this

The Proceedings in Bohemia,

this doth still last as yet ; although in the day time, the heate of the Sunne begins to thicken it, but assoone as the Euening doth againe coole it, then it is more liquid, and appeareth as naturall blood.

This I doe testifie to bee true: But the signification thereof, *God* doth best know, who by diuers signes, doth call vpon vs for Repentance: Which I beseech him to helpe vs vnto.

Giuen at *Burkersheim*, the 19. of *Iune*. 1633.

Peter Plesner, Minister.

And indeede, these signes were forerunners of *Holkes* mischieuous comming; who with his Armie aforesaid, marched till hee came to *Aussig*, a Towne vpon the *Elbe*, 7. Germaine miles South from *Dresden*; where he set downe with his Armie, and continued till about the end of *Iuly*, without performing any noted action; at which time hearing of the departure of Duke *William* of *Saxon-weymar*, and some *Saxon* forces (which had a long time beene enquartered neere *Egra*) into the vpper *Palatinate*; riseth with his Armie, and marched directly after them (as though hee had meant to pursue them) vntill hee came to *Iochamsdale* a valley in *Bohemia*, vpon the confines of *Voitland*; here he altered his march and went North into *Voitland*, to a towne named *Shwartzburg*, eight Germaine miles from *Egra*; and hence to *Schneeberg*, three Leagues furthe

further North towards *Leipsich*, and so to *Zwickaw*, a pretty Citie, lying vpon a small Streame, which runnes into *Molda*; heere hee found no opposition, and but few inhabitants; for a little before the Pestilence had raged so much, that it was almost wholly depopulated; hence he marched to *Leipsich*. At the first comming of *Holke* into these parts, the *Saxons* would scarce take notice of it, he had layen so quietly before at *Ausfig*, vntill hee shewed himselfe *Holke* indeede, firing the Townes about their eares, killing and slaying all hee met with.

On Tuesday the 16. of *August*, was the first newes of his entrance carried to *Leipsich*, by the Lords *Sconburg*, *Glauch*, and *Leichtenstein*, who related the strength of the Armie, to bee 12000. strong; 7000. Horse, and 5000. Foote, carrying with them 16. Peeeces of Ordnance, besides Murderers and Fire-works, and the chiefe Commanders vnder *Holke*, Colonell *Hatzfeld*, Earle of *Coloredo*, Commander *Palauck*, *Mariambe*, *Vlefeld*, *Prædagine*, *Orosio Pauli*, *Adel Shouen*, and *Preta*, all Colonells.

The 17. of *August*, many hundred of Carts, and Waggones passed through *Leipsich*, and multitudes of Countrey people, both Men and Women on foote, with Pikes and Staues, carrying their Children at their backes in a confused lamentable manner, not knowing whether to flee, some passed to the *Elue*, others to *Torgaw*, and where they thought to finde most safety, and best escape, leauing much

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good Corne to the Spoyle, most standing, some cut downe and in sheeves, some in the Barnes; the running of the poore people in such a distressed manner through *Leipsich*, caused great feare and amazement in the Citizens.

And on the 18. diuers would haue followed them with their goods, but were by authority commanded to stay. This Morning the 20. the Imperiall Vant-guard appeared before the Citie, giuing out that they were *Swedish* Dragonners; after them the Souldiers vpon the walls discride more following neere *S. Peters* gate; whereupon the Towne sent out some of their forces, which presently routed them, and tooke three Prisoners, which vpon their examination before the Magistrates, confessed that their designe was, to haue made themselves masters of one of the gates, called *Grimmish-gate*, and so suddenly to haue surprised the Citie, and that there were three Troopes of Horse appointed (if their plot had taken effect) to haue assisted them.

Vpon this, the Magistrate caused their Drumme to summon all the Souldiers and Citizens to bee in readinesse with their Armes: And gaue order for the planting of their Ordnance on the Walles and Bulwarkes, for the defence of the Citie.

This Euening about 6. of the Clocke, the whole Vant-guard of the Imperialists appeared, and the next morning, the 19. Colonell *Hatzfeld* sent a Trumpet into the Citie, and an houre after, *Holke* another: Who being both brought into the Citie blind-folded,

blind-folded, the former pronounced his message by word of mouth, the latter in writing; the contents of both were, they required them to yeeld vp the Citie to his Imperiall Maiestie, and to take in an Imperiall Garrison.

To both was returned in answer, that they were Subjects vnto the Elector of *Saxony*, and that they had order to the contrary, and therefore without his order they durst not doe otherwise, least they should violate their Fidelity to their Prince-

With this Answer, the messengers departed. In the afternoone 300. young Trades-men and Prentices of the Citie, were taken into Seruice, and armed for the defence thereof; and receiuing a Rix-dollar in hand, they were put to keepe the Watch,

The 20. Some of the Towne Souldiers went out to *S. Johns* Hospitall, from thenc to fetch in all the Beere; but the Imperialists comming on so fast, they were constrained to retyre with their empty Carts, and leaue the Beere behind: The Imperiall Horse-men and Dragooners at this time remained about the Church-yard without the Citie, the foote with Musquets aduanced to skirmish vpon the Towne, that in the meane while some Souldiers appointed by *Holke* might thereby fetch away the Beere the Towne had left in *S. Johns* Hospitall; but they were so payed by the Towne Ordnance, that they were glad to loose the Horse from their Carts, and let the Beere stand.

The 21. (being *Sunday*) the Citizens assembled

bled together in great abundance (to the number of 1050. Communicants in one Church) and after their Sabbath daies exercise was finished, let flie their Ordnance vpon the enemy, and as they iudge, killed many: In the euening the Imperialists enquartered themselues about the Grimmish gate in the Suburbes neere S. *Iohns* Hospitall, raising vp high Batteries, whereby they got great aduantage; the Towne endeauoured what they could to preuent them, but by reason of many Houses that stood betweene that place and their Ordnance, they were not able.

The 22. the Imperialists about two of the Clocke began to cast Fire-balls and Granadoes, some weighing 60. pounds, alwayes fixe at once; but such care was taken at first, that they did little harme, either they were soone quenched, or fell on the ground, or burst in the Aire, that it grieved the Imperialists to see their enterprises take no better effect: Hereupon they sent a Trumpet into the Towne, to summon and inuite them to agreement; promising there should bee reasonable treaties propounded, and that they would leaue casting Fire-balls; but so soone as the Trumpet was returned backe, they began againe to cast their Granadoes and Fire-balls in more abundance then euer they did, which set fire in diuers places, and so preuailed, that it was impossible to queuch it; there was reckoned 225. Granadoes, that in a short space were cast into the Citie.

The Imperialists seeing this raging Element take
such

take such effect (as easily they might from their high Batteries) shouted exceedingly for ioy, and presently fell to assault the Citie on all sides; three times they came against the Grimmish-gate, and once fastned a Petard, which if Almighty God had not preuented the firing, this distressed Citie of *Lipsich* doubtlesse had beene made another miserable *Magdenburg*. The Citizens brauely maintained the Walls and Bulwarkes, and three seuerall times, not without losse on their side, beate them backe: But finding their strength too weake, long to oppose so cruell and powerfull an enemy, despairing of all aide, and knowing that any longer delay of agreement would prooue dangerous, they were constrained to come to composition: Presently therefore they dispatched away some Deputies both of the Vniuersitie, the Councill, and the Commons, to a House in the Suburbs, where they treated with the Imperialists; no sooner had they passed the gate, but a Trumpet entered from *Holke* threatening the Citizens, that if they should dare to hold out but one halfe houre longer, Man, Woman nor Child, should receiue no Mercy.

And therefore, to hinder any further casting of Granadoes and Fire-balls into the City, they hung forth at the Towers of the Towne white Flaggs.

The Imperiall Deputies at first were very hard and peremtory, propounding conditions impossible to be performed by the Citizens; demanding for pillaging, three Tunnes of gold: but by the earnest

intreaty of the Deputies, they brought it to 80000. Rixdollars and a yeerely Subsidy.

Thus this day about foure a clocke in the afternoone, eight Companies of Imperiall Foot a 1000. strong, and foure Cornets of Horse with Drums and Trumpets sounding entred the City, marching vp to the Market-place; whence the Commander sent twelue Musquiteres vpon Saint *Thomas* Towre, and the rest to take possession of the Towne Ordnance: And with some Peeces planted vpon the Bulwarke of the Grimmish gate, they began to shoot against the Castle, continuing their shooting all that night and the next day.

The 23. of *August*, sixe Companies of *Curia Siers*, each aboue a 100. strong, at tenne a clocke in the morning entered also the City. And in the afternoone raised Batteries, assembled their Forces from all sides, commanding them against the Castle; which they did beat continually, but all in vaine: For the Gouvernour therein (called *Trandorf*) shewed his resolution to keepe the Castle, shooting continually, and killing with his Peeces many of the Imperialists, so that they durst not shew themselves any more vpon their Batteries.

The 24. day an Imperiall Corporall was hanged in his Buffe-coat, Bootes and Spurrs, for pillaging a house neere the Grimmish gate. Yet notwithstanding the night following, many rich mens houses were broken into and robbed.

This their pillaging did after that still continue; so that they caried away all the horses and waggons
of

of the City, laden with Gold, Jewels, Plates and all other Goods.

This day they made also great preparation for a new Battery to be set vp at the Colledge of *S. Peters*. About noone, Colonell *Brettam* brought diuers of the Councill of *Hall* prisoners into the City, hauing constrained the said Towne of *Hall* to pay 15000. Rixdollars for firing; which summe hauing not wholly beene payed, the said men, of that Magistrate were kept and carried away as hostages, till the rest should be payed.

The 15. of *August*, the Imperiall Field-Martiall *Holke*, sent to *Trandorf* the Gouvernour of the Castle (a braue and noble Commander) willing him to surrender and resigne vp the Castle; but hee absolutely refused, and sent him a bold and negatiue deniall.

Vpon this the Imperialists thinking it not safe to tarry longer there (hauing an enemy so neere, and so many abroad that might march towards them; as *Arnheim* out of *Silesia*, the Duke of *Lunenberg* out of *Westphalia*, and the Elector of *Saxony* himselfe at *Torgaw* forming an Army) pressed hard vpon the Citizens for the 80000. Rixdollars, besides 17000. which since the second taking of the City remained due to *Holke*.

The 26. they receiued part of them, and for the sure payment of the rest they caried away two of the Magistrates, Doctor *Adam Her*, and *Iacob Van-Russeln*. About noone the Imperialists began to make preparation for their departure; lading their Carts
and

and Waggon with such commodities as they had pillaged the Citizens ; from whom they had taken many Jewels , Bracelets, Ringes, much Gold and Siluer, all their Silkes, Veluetts, Sattins, and what costly Merchandise they could finde : It is not to be exprest what damage the City sustained, it being thought, that *Leipsich* was neuer this forty yeeres, fuller of rich Wares and Commodities then it was at this present ; and that the booty there taken, did amount to aboue three Tunnes of Gold. At foure of the clocke they marched out of the Towne, leauing nothing behind of what they were able to cary away : And taking, in their retreat, the same way they entered, they sacked and burned all the Townes as they passed.

This is the third time that this City hath beene taken by the Imperialists, within these two yeeres; namely, Before the great battell of *Leipsich*, before that of *Lutzen*, and at this present.

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¶ The Proceedings of Duke *Bernard* of *Saxon-Weymar*, Field-Martiall *Gustavus Horne*, The Rhine-graue *Otto Lodowicke*, in *Bauaria*, *Alsatia*, and the vpper *Palatinate*.

G *Ustavus Horn* hauing settled the affaires in *Alsatia*, in a reasonable good state for his partie, by the conquest of *Molsheim*, *Hagenaw*, *Colmar*, *Sletstat*, *Benfelt*, and other places : Hee resolved to march into *Swaben*, and there to oppose his enemies, the *Bauarian* Army, which was strengthened by some Imperiall Troopes.

Hauing past the *Rhine* neere *Schongaw*, hee tooke *Fridburg* vpon composition, and marching on, hee receiued for the increase of his Army 2000. men of the Dukes of *Wirtembergs* forces.

The 9. of *Ianuary* last, he met with some *Bauarian* Forces not farre from *Memingen*, and slew

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of them a great many, got 6. Cornets, and tooke many Prisoners. His enemies hauing saued themselves by the fauour of the Night; *Horn* went on to *Mundelheim*, and takes the same; as likewise a few dayes after, *Kaufburen*.

About this time *Haguenaw* in *Alsatia*, was againe surprised and taken from the *Swedes* by treason, plotted and executed by some Burgers and Imperialists thereabouts.

There were discovered diuers like plots, both at *Sletstat*, and at *Strasburg*, layd by some Friars, to betray the Townes to the Imperialists, but being discovered, they were easily preuented, and the traitors apprehended.

The Boores of *Sundgow* did also arise, and tooke Armes in fauour of the Imperialists, and slew diuers *Swedish* Officers and Souldiers they met withall: But the *Rhinegrau*, who then lay in *Strasburg*, gathered speedily some of his Troopes, and soone defeated and scattered the said Boores, burning a great many of them in a Village called *Blotzheim*: And afterwards meeting with the rest againe at *Damerskirch*, hee slew all he found there, to the number of 1600. sparing none, except onely one Boy of eight yeeres, because they had lately exercised great cruelties against some few *Swedish* Souldiers.

These tumultuous Boores (and some of their complices in the Countrey of *Brisgow*) being thus punished and quieted, and the *Bauarian* Troopes being growne strong, by the ariuall of 8. Imperiall Regiments

Regiments sent to them from *Wallstein*: *Gustavus Horn* sent for the *Rhinegrau*, that with their ioyned Forces he might oppose his enemies, and vndertake some greater designes.

Meane while *Altringer* being thus strengthened, tooke his march ouer the *Lech* towards *Mundelheim* and *Bibrach*; *Gustavus Horn* vnderstanding of his designe, to take againe, or to fire *Bibrach*, and to fall into the *Dukedome of Wirtemberg* (as did appeare by diuers letters intercepted) to preuent them past the *Danube* or *Donaw*, at *Munderkingen*. But some of the *Bauarian* Forces hauing past the *Danube* the day before *Horn*, at *Griesing* they met with some of his Troopes, and put them to flight, so that *Horn*, his enemies being farre stronger then he was, lost some Waggones, and 50. men in skirmishes, and marched away towards *Zwifalten* and *Pfullingen*: And the *Bauarian* Army, by reason of the cold and ill weather, diuided themselues, part thereof went towards *Mimingen*, and part towards *Lindaw*.

A few dayes after *Gustavus Horn*, hearing that Colonell *Despaigne* (seruing vnder *Altringer*) lay in-quartered with his whole Regiment at *Sigmaringen*, and the Villages about, resolved to giue him an vnkinde visite, and hauing taken with him some Troopes of Horse, he vnexpected fell in their quarter; slew many, and tooke the said Colonell himselfe and the rest Prisoners, and got besides all their Prouision, and fise Cornets; so that that whole Regiment was quite defeated.

About that time the *Rhinegrau* *Otto Lodowicke*,

did ariue with 31. Troopes of Horf-men, and ioy-
ned with *Gustavus Horn*.

On the first of *March*, *Martiall Horn* with all
his Army, parted from *Balingen*, and tooke his
march towards the *Danube*: And the Imperiall
and *Bauarian* Forces, making a great Army, did
also draw forth and assemble themselves at *Ried-
lingen*, whither as soone as Generall *Horn* had newes
of; hee presently directed his march, and caused
his said enemies to flie, with some disorder, because
his *Vant-gard* ouertooke the *Bauarian Reere*; where-
by many were stayd neuer to goe further.

The next day the *Bauarians* continuing their
hasty march towards *Waldzee*, the *Swedes* tooke
Reidlen- *Riedlingen*, where the Garrison (as is written) be-
gen taken hauled themselves very valiantly, and beate the
by Horn. *Swedes* backe three seuerall times.

Gustavus Horn hauing taken possession of the
Towne, and left a small Garrison in it, marched
after the *Bauarian* Army, but finding there was
little probabilitie that he could pursue them with
his whole Army, by reason of the bad wayes, great
Woods, narrow passages, and want of Victualls;
sends only some Troopes of Horse after them, and
resolved with the rest of his Armie to passe neere
Memmingen the Riuer *Iler* to *Brandenburg*, because
because there was no other conuenient bridge; there
to refresh his Army, and to obserue which way the
enemy would bend their course.

In this expedition, hee slew and tooke Prisoners
many *Bauarian* Horse-men, and Dragooners; also
met

met with the two Brothers of the Earle of *Hohen Zoller*, which with some Troopes, were traueiling to the *Bauarian* Army: One of them who would not yeeld himselfe Prisoner, was slaine with a shot, the other with much danger escaped.

Generall *Horn* from hence marched to *Birach*, an Imperiall Citie, eight miles South of the *Danube*, thereby to cut off their Passage to *Memmingen*; the same Euening, at eight of the Clocke, that he entered into these parts, which was vpon the 16. of *March*, there were seene in the Skie, two swords, the one all bloody, the other fierie and flaming, with many Pikes set with their points, as if they were ready to giue Battell against their Enemy; this was held to be *Faustum Omen*.

There Generall *Horn* heard that the *Bauarian* Army, being gone towards *Schonaw*, did there expect some Auxilliary Troopes out of *Italy*: And therefore himselfe tooke his way to *Augsburg*, vntill Duke *Bernard* of *Saxon*, who was sent for; should a-riue with his Army.

Meane while the Gouvernour of *Vlm*, Colonell *Ruthuen*, passed ouer the *Danube*, and fell vpon some *Bauarian* Horse, neere vnto *Erbach*, defeated 6. companies, tooke the Generall Master of the Prouision Prisoner, with his Baggage; there was found about him a Catalogue of all the Cities, Townes and Villages of the whole Dukedome of *Wirtemberg*, parted among the Imperialists, where euery Officer should haue his Quarter, and what contribution euery place should afford.

Six companies of *Bauarian* horse defeated neere *Erbach*.

On the 13. of *March*, in a darke Night, some Troopes of the Garrison of *Ingolstat* (to the number of 900. men) surpris'd by *Scaladoe Raine*, on the *Lech*, slaying about 50. *Swedish* Souldiers, and the rest of the Garrison escaping to *Donawert*.

Whilest matters were acted in this manner in *Swaben* and *Bauaria*, Duke *Bernard* of *Saxon*, was also not idle, but drew both his new leauied Forces, and his old Troopes out of their Garrisons together, and not farre from *Norimberg* kept their *Randeuouze*. And beginning his march on the 21. of *March*, early in the Morning, directing their march not towards *Gustavus Horn*, but to those places that were thereabouts kept by some Imperiall Garrisons. For he had beene aduertised by a Lieutenant sent from Generall *Horn*, that the enemy was but weake, and that besides their want of men, there was a Mortality in their Army: And therefore first hee goeth to *Hochstat*, presenting his Ar-mie before the Towne, but whereas those within would not accord; made presently a breach with their Canon, and entered with their Army: And put all that were found Armed, to the Sword.

Hochstat
taken by
D. Ber-
nard.

*Looke
the Nor-
therne
edge of
the Map
of *Fran-*
conia.

The Duke lost before and in taking this Towne 100. men, and had many dangerously hurt: In this assault was the yong Earle of *Slick* slaine. Here the *Swedes* after they had pillaged the Towne, set it on fire, caused the Gouvernour to be hanged, and then departed; and next with their Forces blocked vp **Eschenbach*, *Herrieden* and *Armbaw* so close, that one could not send reliefe to the other. *Herrieden* they

they tooke on the 22. of *March* by assault, the other yeelded; for comming before it, Duke *Bernard* sent a Trumpet to the City proffering the garrison quarter, but they stoutly refused, relying vpon 2000. Horse that were gathered together about *Newmarkt* in the vpper *Palatinate*, who had promised to raise the siege, yet failed; for they came one day too late, and yet they fell vpon one of the Dukes quarters; which kindnesse the Duke requited very well, bringing all his Caultrie against them, and defeated them wholly, neere the Wood at *Morgendorf*: slaying aboue 300. and taking one 100. for the most part Officers, prisoners; besides 200. Horses and other good booties, and pursued them euen vnto *Guntzenhausen*.

2000.
Imperi-
alists
horse de-
feated.
Herrie-
den ta-
ken by
assault.

The Garrison of the Towne hearing of this overthrow, continued notwithstanding resolute, scorning to accept of quarter, and the rather, because they were well provided of all necessaries to endure a long siege, but onely good Walls. For Duke *Bernard Weymar* hauing planted some Peeeces of Ordnance before them, suddenly made a breach whereat his army fell in, put all in armes to the sword; amongst them were 200. *Crabats*: pillaged the towne and after burnt it: there was found in the Towne-granary, 20000. quarters of wheat, which the Duke sold to the Magistrates of *Norimberg*. Hence Duke *Bernard* with his Army marches to *Donawert*, where the two *Swedish* Generalls, namely, Generall *Horn* and the *Rhinegrane* were also come.

For on the 26. of *March* Generall *Horn* being parted

parted from *Augsburg* went towards *Raine*, so that it was generally supposed he would besiege and take it againe.

And therefore *Altringer* fearing the same, presently drew forth his Forces that lay enquartered in the hilli-countrey thereabout; and hauing reinforced himselfe with some Regiments of Horse, commanded by the Earle of *werth*, (who lately had vndertaken (though in vaine) to relieue *Herrieden*, and falling into Duke *Bernard* of *Saxon* his quarter, was there so well receiued that, scarce he escaped) he began to march towards *Raine*-wards. But *Gustavus Horn*, hauing at that time no intention to besiege any place, did then ioyne with Duke *Bernard* neere *Donawert*, before the *Bauarians* had any notice thereof. And then the ariual of the three *Swedish*. Commanders, Field-Martiall *Gustavus Horn*, Duke *Bernard* of *Weymar*, and the *Rhinegrane Otto Lodowicke* with their Armies (which consisted of 278. Coronets of Horse, and 288. Companies of Foot: hauing with their 56. Peeces of Ordnante at *Donawert*, caused a great feare and perplexity in the whole Dukedome of *Bauaria*, and in the Duke himselfe: For so soone as *Altringer* had notice of their marching into *Bauaria*, he sent some Regiments of *Croates* and *Crabats* towards *Aicha*, thereby to deceiue and amuse the *Swedish* Army from following him; who with the maine Army (estimated 20000. strong) made a speedy retreat towards *Munchen* vpon the Riuer *Loyfa*, to keepe all the passages thereabouts.

*Gustavus
Horn, D.
Bernard
and the
Rhine-
grane at
Donawert.
The
number
of their
whole
armie..*

The

The three *Swedish* Generalls being ioyned together, passed the *Lech* not farre from *Ausburg*.

The *Rhinegrau* leading the Vant-guard, aduanced neere *Aicha*, and fell vpon some of *Altringers* Troopes that had not made hast enough, but especially he soone met with the foresaid *Crabats*, who (as they were commanded) betooke themselues, as soone as they were charged, to flie; not after *Altringer* towards *Munchen*, but quite the contrary way, to *Pfaffenhof*, thereby to draw their enemies from pursuing of *Altringer*. But the *Swedes* hauing soone discovered this deceit, by some prisoners they had taken, *Horn* commanded some regiments to stay, and to take in *Aicha*, whilest himselfe set after the *Bauarian* Army into the Dukedome of *Bauaria*.

The Garrison of *Aicha*, consisting of about 400. men, receiued the *Swedes* at the first assault, with a valiant repulse; Yet hearing the whole Army was not farre off, whose strength they were as ignorant of, as of their owne weakenesse; and despairing of any succour from their Duke of *Bauaria*, they after some parley yeelded vpon composition, the *Swedes* granting them quarter. The *Swedish* Army meane while pursuing the *Bauarian*, made againe so good speed, that their Vant-guard fell vpon the *Bauarian* Reregward nere vnto *Wickershof*; where (hauing gotten by the way almost all the Baggage and Waggon of *Altringers* army) there began a bloody skirmish betwixt both armies, which lasted untill the darkenesse of the night fauoured the retreat and
G passage

passage of the *Bauarian* Army ouer the riuer of *Ammer* neere *Dachaw*.

In the conflict (which was twice at seuerall places renewed) there were slaine about 1000. of *Altringers* Army, and as many taken prisoners; nine Peecces of Artillery, twelue Ensignes, besides the Baggage and other great booties of Horses and Armes, which might haue hindered those that hastened away.

The next day *Dachaw* was againe also rendred to the *Swedes*, who were stayed there by excessiue raine and snow, and want of prouision: Yet notwithstanding they for diuers dayes, made incursions in the Countrey, whereby the Souldiers did much enrich themselves.

Horne
with his
Armie,
retire
from
Mun-
chen.

But at last, *Gustavus Horn* considering they had the enemy at their backes, at *Ingolstadt*, *Neustadt* and *Regenspurg* where there were many Forces assembled, and a flying report in their Army (and but a report) that Generall *Holke* with a great Army was ariued at *Ingolstadt*, resolved to retyre backe: therefore after they had giuen command for the furnishing of those Townes they possessed, with Garrisons, rose with their Army and went backe againe towards *Donawert*, and there he formed his Campe, that he with intrenchments fortified round about.

About that time some of the *Swedish* Troopes (being now more at leisure, and therefore resenting the many troubles of the *Bauarian* Garrison in *Landsberg*, had formerly put them and the neighbouring Countrey into) made an enterprise against
the

the same, and giuing it such an assault, as could bee feared from victorious Souldiers; they tooke the same, and to reward the courtesies some of their friends had formerly receiued from that Garrison, they put most of them to the Sword, not spareing the Burgers that with the Souldiers for the defence thereof, were Armed. Yet about 400. Souldiers that layd downe their Armes and begged quarter, were pardoned, and receiued into the *Swedes* seruice.

The fortifications of the Towne were afterwards raised, and so a goodly strong Towne turned to an open Village.

Great store of Corne that was found there, was sent to *Augsburg*: This befell on the 10. of *Aprill*. Whilest the *Swedish* Army lay againe about *Dona-wert*, Duke *Bernard* of *Saxon*, went to attempt *Newburg* on the *Donaw*, the *Bauarian* Garrison that was in it, made some resistance, but in vaine, for fearing themselves too weake, they at last saued themselves by flight (breaking the Bridge behind them) into *Ingolstadt*.

The Burgers very glad to bee againe deliuered from the *Bauarians*, did speedily repaire the Bridge, whereby the said Duke *Bernard* past ouer into the Bishopricke of *Aichstet*, and there did much enrich and refresh his Souldiers.

And hauing made diuers inroades as farre as *Regensburg* and *Ingolstadt* (where they tooke much Cattell and Horses away) at last the Duke laid the siege before the Towne and Castle of *Aichstat* (not-

withstanding the Bishop, who heretofore had already broken his word, did againe desire neutrality) and hauing battred the same 10. or 12. dayes, hee tooke it on the 3. of *May*, and found therein (it being a very strong Castle) great riches and abundance of Corne and other Prouisions.

It is well knowne of what strength *Ingolstadt* is, and what aduantages it yeelds vnto those that haue it in possession.

Therefore the late King of *Sweden* did once attempt it by maine force: and now againe Duke *Bernard* of *Saxon-Weymar* by secret intelligence, but they both were deceiued in their enterprises.

The Gouvernour of *Ingolstadt*, Colonell *Cratz*, an old and braue Souldier, finding himselfe either offended or hindered by the Duke of *Friedland* to come to any greater imployment, or thinking to doe ill to serue on that partee; was sometimes admonished by a Trumpet (formerly knowne to him) belonging to Duke *Bernard*, to forsake that Partee, and to come vnto the Protestant Army, where his deserts would be more honored. Whereupon he sometimes smiling answered: *If he knew he should receiue some worthy reward, he durst perhaps doe it and more too.*

Thus after these speeches, the matter was by the said Trumpet (who often did passe to and fro, as it were about other affaires, of Prisoners and Ransomes) at last, in good earnest, brought so farre, that Colonell *Cratz* promised to deliuer vp, on an appointed day, the City of *Ingolstadt* vnto Duke *Bernard* of *Saxon*.

It was on the 4. day of *May*, when Duke *Bernard* with some chosen and selected bands of braue Men, should haue beene at the Gates iust at mid-night : But the dayes being then somewhat long, and his march for the few houres, which were darke, and too farre, hee ariued before *Ingolstadt* towards day, and although he came to the outworkes; yet all the Garrison and inhabitants being presently ready to withstand him, he was forced to retire.

Colonell *Cratz* would haue perswaded the Garrison that they were some of *Holks* Troopes, but neither would they within the Towne beleue him, nor the *Swedes* without, hazard themselves in so manifest a danger any more, but made their retreat in faire order.

Colonell *Cratz* being by some Officers, and the Magistrates blamed to haue some intelligence with their enemies, did first confesse it, saying, hee had indeed giuen them an assignation, but it was with an intent to intrap and kill them all, as soone as they should be come betwixt his Ordnance; But fearing the matter might be discouered, and turne to his ouerthrow, he vnder pretext to make a iourney towards the Emperour, went away, and at last came to the *Swedish* Armie in *Silesia*, and so serueth the protestant Partee.

There appearing daily, reasons of mistrust betwixt the Protestants and Papists in *Augsburg*, *Benedict Oxenstern*, at that time Gouvernour of *Augsburg*, sent word on the 7. of *May*, vnto all the Catholike Clergie, that they should all part out of

the said Citie, that would not take the oath, which the late *King of Sweden* had once propounded vnto them, and they hitherto had delayed to take.

Now because the Cloisters of Saint *Vlric* and *Affa* were sworne, and had made no difficulty to take that oath; It was presumed, all the rest of the Roman Catholiks would haue done the like: But against all expectation, and although they knew well that the said oath did not concerne Religion, nor matters of consequence; yet did they answere, they rather would forsake the Towne, then take the oath: And accordingly, they parted about noone the 9. of *May*: There remaining no Friars but onely the Administratour, and the Couent of Saint *Vlric*, and *Affa*, being of the order of *Benedict*: And as for the Nunneries, they were neuer summoned.

The Oath that was required, is as followeth:

WEe the Deanes, Prebendaries, Priors, Cannons, Iesuites, Clerks, Fryars, and all of the Clergie, doe Promise Vow and Sweare, to be true and faithfull to the Crowne of Sweden, Allies and Confederates; and neuer to attempt, consult, intend or doe against the Crowne of Sweden, and the said Confederates, any dangerous Plots, designe, treason, and falsehood: But rather to further their good and profit, and to hinder their harme and dammage by all possible meanes. Thus God helpe vs, &c.

The

The forenamed Cloisters, and others that tooke this oath, doe enioy (as they did formerly) their liberty, and exercise of their Religion.

Whilest these things were a doeing, and Generall *Horn*, with the Duke *Bernard*, lay encamped at *Donawert*; *Altringer* hauing now brought againe a strong Army together, did hope to take *Newburg*, and to that end, formed his leaguer on both sides of the Riuer of *Danube*.

Of this siege (being scarce begun) *Gustavus Horn* was aduertised: Therefore on the 30. of *May*, with the most part of his Army, hee made haste towards it; in their march the Vant-guard fell vpon a partee of *Bauarian* Horse at *Reinertzhofen*, slaying some, and taking the rest Prisoners vtterly defeated them. Whereupon, the Caulrie that lay before the South-side of the City, consisting of 28. Coronets of Horse, fled towards *Ingolstadt*.

Generall *Altringer*, who lay on the other side of the riuer, whence he had already begun to batter the towne, hearing his men put to flight, broke his leaguer also vp, and after a little retreat, hauing caused his flying horse-men to come backe vnto him, he neere a passage put his whole Army in battaglia.

Meane while *Gustavus Horn* put to the sword as many as he met with of the *Bauarians*, whereof he cured diuers drunkards of them, that lay before the towne a sleepe, of the headach which after their too much drinking and little sleepe might haue troubled them, causing them without awaking them,

them, to continue their sleepe without further interruption; and hauing past the bridge at *Newburg*, he vnderstood that *General Altringer* with his army in battaglia seemed to attend him; therefore he quickly aduances towards them, and finds the enemy ready to entertaine them as vnwelcome guests, from the mouth of the Canon. For *Altringer* at first begun to skirmish with some few Horſe, and to play with his Canon, but seeing the Forces presse furiously vpon him, and his Cauallry to fall off, was constrained to retyre into *Ingolſtadt* breaking behind him the Bridge to preuent the *Suedes* purſuit; which had they not done he could not heere haue eſcaped a farre greater defeat; But being thus eſcaped into *Ingolſtadt*, *Newberg* did for that time eſcape his deſigne.

Wee can not heere omit to ſpeake a word of Colonell *Farensbach* (a braue Gentleman much renowned and well knowne euen here in *England*, only blamed for his inconstancy) who hauing beene ſuſpected and accused, to haue kept correſpondence with the *Suedes*, once when they lay before *Ingolſtadt*; and that he would haue furthered their taking in thereof; was (after hee had beene kept a long while Priſoner at *Regensburg*, condemned to be beheaded.

The day of his execution, was the 19. of *May*: When this Colonell being brought vpon a ſcaffold, began with a loud voice, and bold ſpeech to admoniſh the Souldiers that ſtood about in armes, ſaying; *That no man could with a good Conſcience*
beare

beare Armes for the Emperor : But hee was suddenly interrupted, and forced to sit downe vpon a stoole, that his execution might be hastened.

It then fell out, that the Executioner (whether it was for too great haste, or that *Farensbach* let his head sincke when the stroake came) did wound him but slightly on the head, so that he on a sudden leapt off from the scaffold, and hauing snacht a Partisan out of a Souldiers hand, hee endeaoured to make himselfe passage through the multitude; whereof hee quickly killed foure, and wounded many that opposed and kept him in; vntill at last, foure of the Hang-men leapt after him from the scaffold, and in stead of beheading him, slew him; So that he died rather like a valiant Souldier, then a condemned prisoner.

His Lady hauing long solicited his pardon at *Vienna*, did at last obtaine, but not inioy it; for the newes thereof came the day after his death.

About this time, namely the 4. of *June*, Colonel *Deloyne* (of the Protestant Partee) who kept with some Troopes of Horse and some Musquetires *Babenhawsen*, a Towne not farre from *Memmingen* (which was in the *Bauarians* hands) sent out a Partee to fetch away from a Cloister called *Buxheim* about 30. Waggones laden with Wine and Beere, vnder the conuoy of 35. Musquetires of his Garrison.

The Imperiall Garrison of *Memmingen*, getting notice of this designe, set speedily forth a Partee of 200. Horse, and 400. Foote, to cut off the said

H

Swedes

Suedes, and to saue or recouer the bootie; who meeting with the *Suedes* (who besides the Waggon-men) were but in all 120. Horse, and the foresaid 30. Musquetieres, were so valliantly receiued, that they were all defeated, and such as escaped, tooke their flight home againe to *Memmingen*, leauing behind them, about 150. slaine, and amongst them their Colonell *Goldstein*, one Captaine of Horse, and a Lieutenant, and 50. other Prisoners; which the *Suedes* brought home, with the Wine and their other bootie of Horses and Armes they got there from the Imperialists.

In this skirmish the victory gotten by the *Suedes* was next *God*, ascribed vnto *Deloyne* his Lieutenant, who there did shew an admirable valour.

The *Bauarians* and other Imperiall Forces vnder the command of Generall *Altringer*, part of them defeated, and the rest retired into *Ingolstadt*; *Gustavus Horn* seeing no possibilitie to follow them, or to besiege *Ingolstadt*, marches backe to *Donawert*, where the three *Swedish* Generalls first met together, and now heere concluded to part: The *Rhinegrau* *Otto* with his Forces, returns towards *Alsatia*, Duke *Bernard* of *Weymar* with a conuoy of 3. Cornets of Horse to *Frankford*, to sollicite the Protector Generall *Oxensterne* for moneys, for the whole Army at this time was in great discontent, hauing not receiued any pay in 6. Moneths and more.

**Pappenheim* taken, with the Castle.

Gustavus Horn with his Army and *Bernard Weymars*, marched towards **Pappenheim* which after some resistance (principally of the *Jewes*, who for a while

while defended the Towne) entered; the Garrison fled into the Castle, and after one strong assault, came to agreement, and yeelded it vp about the 16. of June.

The *Iewes* they found heere, were by command from the Field-Martiall *Gustavus Horn*, sent prisoners to *Oetengen*, and the Garrison received Quarter.

(* *)



The Actions of *Wesphalia*.



George Duke of *Lunenbourg*, Generall *Kniphausen* Field-Martiall for the *Swedish* and *Protestant* Armies, in the Circle of *Low-Saxonie*, (to oppose and Checke the Proceedings of the Count of *Gronsfeld*, Generall of the Imperiall and Leaguish Forces for the same parts, in the Dukedome of *wesphalia*) drawing their Forces together, formed an Armie of *Swedes*, *Finnes*, and *Germans*; their Randeouze was appointed neere *Hall* in *Saxony*; where at their generall Muster, there were found to bee about 16000. men strong: From *Hall* they marched, *Kniphausen* leading the Vantgaurd, through *Brunswicke-Land*, and the Countrey of *Lunenbourg*, not without much stormy and fowle Weather.

The 11. of *February* they ariued with their whole Armie at *Arsten* vpon the *weser*, two miles from *Bremen*, and happily heere without any opposition passed ouer, tooke diuers Cities and Dorps, as *wildeshusen*, *Quakenbrug* vpon the Riuer *Hase*, *Der- vicht* and *Vaſtenhaw*, and in a short time brought
the

the whole Bifhopricke of *Osnabrug*, vnder Contribution.

Now whereas the Citie *Osnabrug* was strongly poffeffed by *Gronsfelds* Forces, and that by reason of the Winterie cold and fowle Weather, it was impoffible for the *Suedes* to effect any thing againft it : After they had called together their Coancill of Warre, refolved to bend their march backe to the *wefer*, and efpecially for thefe two reafons ; Firft for to find out a conuenient place for their defigne, from fome ftrong Towne vpon the *wefer*, thereby to preuent the paffage of the Imperialifts, that had the whole Riuer free to transport and conuey their Forces and Ammunition as occafion ferued ; Secondly to meet with *Gronsfeld*, who as they had intelligence ; was with the groffe of his Armie at *Hildesheim* a Citie fome 20. *Englifh* miles from *Hamelen*, intending from thence to aduance to the *wefer*.

The Duke of *Lunenbug* after he had placed Garrifons in the forenamed Townes, marched out of the Bifhopricke of *Osnabrug* into the Earldomes of *Rauensburg* and *Lippe*, there tooke the Cities of *Herwarden*, *Bilewelt* and *Lemgow*.

Lunenbug with the body of the Armie remained at *Herwerden*, and *Kniphaufen* with fome Regiments at *Lemgow*, the better vpon euery occafion to fall downe to the *wefer*.

Gronsfeld feeing that the *Suedes* marched fo fuccefffully through the Bifhopricke of *Osnabrug*, and the Earldomes of *Rauensburg* and *Lippe*, thought it

was now time to intercept their further inuasion, moreouer, hearing that *Kniphausen* was at *Lemgow* and his next enterprize would be against *Minden* the neereſt City of conſequence vpon the *weſer*, but five Germaine miles from *Lemgow*; goes thither himſelfe in perſon, iealous of truſting others in ſo weighty a buſineſſe, ſtrengthened the Garrifon with freſh ſouldiers, gaue order for all neceſſaries to be brought into the Towne requiſite if need were to indure a ſiege, cauſed the Fortifications to be repaired and the Ordnance to bee mounted, when all things were placed as he deſired, returned backe againe ouer the *weſer* to his Army.

The Lord *Kniphausen* Field-Martiall, vnderſtanding that *Gronsfeld* had beene at *Minden* and giuen order for the fortifying of the Towne, that his whole Army was on the other ſide of the *weſer* in the County of *Scharenberg*; countermands his Forces, and with all expedition (while the Imperialiſts were expecting his comming to *Minden*) marched to *Rintelen*, a City very conueniently ſituated vpon the South of the *weſer* ſtreame, betweene *Hamelen* and *Minden*: Part of *Gronsfelds* Forces that were ſcattered on this ſide, about and in *Rintelen*, ſo ſoone as their Scouts diſcouered their comming, fell ouer the riuer to the groſſe of their army, leauing the city after they had flighted ſome of their workes, and broken downe the Ship-bridge ouer the *weſer*: The *Smedes* after they had entred the City, fell to repaire the walls, make new fortifications and to make good againe the bridge; *Gronsfeld* to preuent them, cauſed

fed three Batteries to be raised on the North of the *weser*, and with Ordnance which carried 38. pound a peece, shot into the City, and brake downe part of the bridge they had set vp; but for all the battering with their Canons the *Swedes* raised it vp the second time; and the better to maintaine it, *Kniphausen* caused diuers Peeces of Ordnance to bee planted, but was not able to keepe it good without more aid; This happened the ninth of *March*.

Lunenbourg hauing intelligence of the proceedings of *Kniphausen*, with the whole body of his Army, marched from *Herwerden* (where for some daies he held his Quarter) to ioyne with his Field-Marti-all at *Rintelen*; being ariued, presently he caused his Ordnance to bee planted in a most aduantageous place, neere the Ship-bridge, ouer against *Gronsfelds* high Batteries.

The 12. and 13 of *March*, the Canons and Musquets thundered on both sides exceedingly: The 14. about midnight, marched the Lord *Kniphausen* with some Regiments of Horse, halfe a league vpward along by the *weser*, where, as he was instructed by a countreyman, there was a conuenient Foord for his Horse to passe ouer; Being come to the place, neere vnto a Dorp called *Rummen*, where the water runnes with a crooked streame like a halfe Moone; vpon the side of the riuer caused some Peeces of Ordnance to be planted, carefully thereby to assure his passage in the morning; which although the enemy did partly heare of, yet the night being so exceeding darke, they were not able to preuent.

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The day beginning to breake forth, and their morning deuotion ended, *Kniphausen* commanded 4000. Horse to be set ouer, each Horse-man carrying behind him a Musquetire, the Boore, best acquainted with the passage, led the way; when they were all safely landed on the other side, they marched towards *Saint Gertzberg*, and the first Imperialists that they met with, were foure Companies of *Horsts* Regiment of Horse, who at that time was appointed to hold the Watch, these could scarce pronounce their *qui-va-la*, before they were all cut off and routed.

The *Suedes* embracing this aduantage, speedily made to the place where their Army was intrenched, falling vpon them vnexpected with such a fury, that they quitted their Trenches, and without making any resistance fled, after the *Suedes* had slaine them a 1000. vpon the place, most of them of yong *Tillyes* Regiment, and taken three Captaines prisoners, *Wildungen*, *Coesweld* and *Bergknecht*, with diuers Lieutenants and Ensigne-bearers, whom they carried to *Rintelen*. In this encounter *Bonighausen* Quarter-master Generall to *Gronsfeld* was sorely wounded, and hardly escaped with life to *Hamelen*.

The Imperialists after this defeat, would not for a while shew themselves in the Field (vntill their new leuies were come which they expected by *Merode*) but in Partees and sometimes make a *Caualcado*; they thus enquartered themselves:

In *Hamelen* were 1500. Musquetires and two Coronets of Horse.

In

In *Minden* vnder the command of *Steuern Altrecht*, 1200. Foot and two Companies of Horfe, and the Bishop of *Osnaburg*, *Gronsfeld*, Colonell, *Pallandt*, Colonell *Quad* and Colonell *Horst*.

In *Newburg* 500. Foot and one Company of Horfe.

In *Nieuftadt* by *Rickenburg* three Companies of Foote, and three of Horfe.

In *Wolfenbutle* vnder the command of the Lord *Van Geelen*, 1500 Musquetires and two Coronets of Horfe.

In *Hildesheim*, 800. Foot and one Company of Horfe, commanded by the Lord *Gallij Pontij*.

In *Munfter*, the Regiments of *Frederick Westwald* and Commander *Westerhalten*.

In *Beckem*, *Olem* and *Widenberg*, the Causalrie of the Commander *Ohr*.

In *Warendorp* and *Petersburg*, were enquartered some Companies of Foot and Firelockes.

News being brought to the Duke of *Lunenbourg* of the ouerthrow giuen by *Kniphausen* to the Imperialists, and that they had left him Master of the Field; after he had strongly fortified *Rintelen*, for the ensuring of the *Weser*, marched to him, and with their whole Army, consisting of 14. Regiments of Foot and 67. Cornets of Horfe, aduanced vp the streame to *Oldendorp*, a Towne on the North side of the *Weser*, betweene *Rintelen* and *Hamelen*, where they found the Gates open and the Garrison fled; hence they marched to *Hamelen*, suddenly entrenched themselues and mounted their Ordnance, batte-

ring the Towne day and night: Before which place for a while we will leaue them, and relate the proceedings of the *Landgrau* of *Hessen* and *Merode*, vntill the former came to ioyne with the *Suedes*, and the latter with the *Imperialists*.

The Forces of the *Landgrau* *William* of *Hessen*, most part of winter, were in action about taking in of *Dortmund*, *Holteren* and *Dorsten* vpon the River *Lippe*; and *Essen* vpon the *Imscan*; and the Passages and Bridges of *Reichlinckhusen* and *Ketwick*: towards the latter end of *February* the inundations in those parts (which did much hinder their designs) being abated, and the wayes become somewhat dry, the *Landgrau* with little *Iacob* (after they had incorporated the Cities they had taken with Garrisons) marched into the Bishopricke of *Munster*, falling there vpon *Beckem*, the Lieutenant of the Regiment left in the City, as soone as he discride the *Landgraves* Troopes, presently dispatched away a messenger to his Colonell, to demand how hee should or could defend himselfe, seeing hee was so weakely prouided both of men and victuals; moreover, if he might not surrender it, retaining his fauour, and his owne honour? But before the messenger returned, he yeelded vp the Towne, hauing agreed to march out with bag and baggage.

Hence the *Landgrau* proceeded and tooke in *Lokam* and *Alem*, and the 20. of *March*, *Lipperade*; and so aduanced to the Bishopricke of *Paderborne*, bringing in a short time, the whole Bishopricke into subiection; the City *Paderborne*, after his Forces had

had a long time begirt it, came to composition vpon these conditions.

1. That they should giue him presently before he departed, 6000. Rixdollars in hand, and 18. Peeces of Ordnance. Part of this money the *Landgrau* receiued, with the 18. Peeces of Ordnance; and for the assurance of the rest, caried away some of the Burgers for Hostages.

2. For the maintenance of his army, they should contribute monethly 3000. Rixdollars.

3. Neuer to take in any Garrison of his enemy, and at this present, entertaine one of his. The Garrison by him sent in, was 7. Companies of Foot, and 2. of Horse, vnder the command of Lieutenant Generall *Geisse*.

Lastly, That they should be ready vpon all occasions, with Victualls and other necessities, to relieue his Army.

These conditions granted, with his Army hee marched to *Geseke*, a Towne in the Bishopricke of *Cullen*, and belonging to the City of *Cullen*; The Garrison and Towne would hearken to no Treaties of agreement, wherefore he was forced by strength to fall vpon it; and a breach being made by his Cannon, his Foot entred, pillaged the Towne and put some to the sword: Hence hee aduanced to ioyne

with the Swedes before *Hamelen*.

Of *Merode* something we writ in the actions of *Silefia*: In the beginning of *May*, when *Wallstein* entered the Field, he was commanded to *Cullen*, there to forme an Army and to march to *Gronsfeld*; some at his first coming thither denied the leuying of any Souldiers, but by the perswasion of the Clergy they yeelled.

The Elector of *Mentz*, one of the chiefe Agents in this businesse, made an Oration in their common assembly, telling them, *That this Towne had the preeminence of all other Townes in the Empire, and had alwayes shewed their fidelity to the Empire and his Imperiall Maiefty, That he doubted not but they would still continue therein.*

After a long laudatory Speech he concluded, desiring in the name of his Imperiall Maiefty, to raise for his seruice a 1000. men, with certaine Peeces of Ordnance: To this assembly presently were sent for, all the masters of the Trades, and resolved for the leuying of these 1000. men.

About this time, the warre much increased in the Bishopricke of *Cullen*; where Lieutenant Generall *Baudißen* had a great while plaid the Master, almost without any resistance, hauing taken therein diuers Townes and Castles, especially the strong Castle and Abbey of *Sigburg*, *Lintz*, *Andernach*, *Drachenfels*, &c. Whereof mention is made in the latter end of the fourth part of the *Swedish* Intelligencer.

Therefore the Elector of *Cullen*, and Palatine of *Nemburg*, treating then both with the State General
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of the United Provinces, and with the *Rex Chancellor* for a neutrality, perswaded the *States Ambassador Mounſiure Vosbergen*, at that time at *Cullen*, to goe himſelfe on the 22. of *February* laſt to *Baudiffen*, then at *Lintz*, and to diſpoſe him to withdraw againe his Forces out of that Countrey; In which caſe the ſaid *Electör* and *Palatine* did promiſe to doe the like. *Baudiffens* anſwere was; *Hee could not treat of any ſuch matter, without an expreſſe order and authoritie from his Superiors: But yet for the reſpect he did beare both to the States, and the Prince of Orange, hee was content to agree with his enemies for a Ceſſation of Armes for the ſpace of three or foure weekes; during which his Superiors might bee informed, and reſolve of what further ſhould bee ſo done, &c.*

The *Electör Palatine* and other *Catholike Princes* then at *Cullen*, being not content at this anſwere, reſolved then to trye their Fortune by way of Armes, and to that end, brought together an Army of about 8000. men, and thereof being *Spaniſh Troopes*, Commanded by the Count of *Iſenburg*, and the reſt, ſent by the Count of *Gronſfield*. Theſe being ioyned together, went before *Lintz*, in which Towne *Baudiffen* had left only three Companies of *Finns*; Who after they had maintained themſelves a while in a Trench they had made there, made their retreat by the fauour of a great fire, whereby they conſumed a Village that ſtood neere.

The *Electör* of *Mentz*, being put in hope that by the good ſucceſſe of this new Army, of the new *Catholike League* made at *Cullen* amongſt all the

Catholike Princes and Bishops, then in great number there, hee now might easily recover his Countrey, and did largely contribute to the payment thereof : The like did the Bishop of *Wirtzburg*.

And indeede this Catholike Armie tooke soone backe many places, especially the Castles of *Drachenfels* and *Hamerstein* : From thence they went to besiege *Andernach*, wherein *Baudissen* had left for Gouvernour one *Rantzow* with some 1200. Souldiers, whilest himselfe being not strong enough to keepe the Field against his enemies, had retired himselfe to *Lanstein*, and solicited for some succours out of *Germany*.

The *Rex Chancellor Oxenstern*, not to loose what *Baudissen* had lately conquered, gaue order that *Palatine Birkenfelt*, who accordingly did arise about the 19. of *March* last, neere *Andernach*, with 22. Cornets of Horse, and some 3. Regiments of Foote, which being ioyned with the rest of *Baudissens* Forces, fell presently vpon the quarter of Colonell *Hatzfeld* (Brother to the Bishop of *Wirtzburg*) who commanded a Regiment of *Curiaffiers*, which they vtterly defeated; the said Colonell escaping but with some 11. or 12. Horses.

The *Palatine* of *Birkenfelt*, hauing thus well begunne, past some troopes of his ouer the *Rhine*, with a resolution to succour and saue *Andernach*, whereof the besieged hauing notice, they made a brane sally, and so the Count of *Isenburg*, not knowing how to bring his siege to another end, made a speedy end thereof by his flight.

The

The *Swedes* seeing their enemies gon, and knowing *Andernach* not to be otherwise tenable, forsooke it afterwards of themselves.

The *Palatine* of *Birkenfelt* (now Lieutenant Generall of the *Swedish* Forces in those parts; for *Baudissen* was sent for, and gone to bee imployed elsewhere) went with his Armie before *Montabour*, which he laid the siege to. *Montabour* is but a little Towne of the *Westermald*, and belonging to the *Elect*or of *Trier*; the *Spaniards* had lately taken it, and put a Garrison into it.

But by this time the Catholike Army was much increased: For Colonell *Merode*, hauing besides his owne two Regiments, receiued 3. Regiments vnder the command of *Pallant*, *Assenburg*, and *Quad*, from the Count of *Gronsfeld*, and ioyned all his Troopes with the Count of *Isenburg* his Forces; they together with their Army passe now the *Rhine*, and take a resolution and their march to relieue *Montabour*; and that with the like successe, as the *Palatine* of *Birkenfelt* had against them, when hee came to *Andernach*.

For the *Swedes* knowing themselves too weake to encounter with them, left the siege, and marched towards the Riuer *Lohn*: This was done about the first day of *Aprill* last.

The siege being thus raised and *Montabour* safe, the *Spanish* and *Germane* Forces vnder two seuerall Commanders, the Earle of *Isenburg*, and the Count *Merode*, falling into dissention among themselves, made no great progresse.

Hamelen

Hamelen also a place of great consequence, being then besieged, and furiously beaten by the Duke of *Lunenbourg*, was a subiect worthy of the Catholike Leagues consideration and succour.

And therefore the *Germane* Forces were appointed to take their march towards the *Weser*; and by reason of *Count de Merode* his absence, occasioned by some domesticall affaires, the said Forces were commanded by *Buninghausen*; who finding his designe, which he had to take and to fortifie vpon his march, a Towne called *Werle*, preuented by the *Landgrawe* of *Hessen*, lay houerling with his armie a great while about the riuer of *Lippe*: Whilest the Earle of *Isenburg* (hauing first restored againe *Mantabour* to the *Electer* of *Tryer*) was called, and went backe towards *Braband*, there with the rest of the other *Spanish* Armie to oppose the Prince of *Orange*, who about that time was drawing his Forces into the Field, and soone after came before *Rhineberk*.

As the Catholike Army hath beene diuided and imployed in seuerall wayes, vpon occasions before mentioned; So also the *Swedish* Army vnder the command of *Palatine* of *Birkenfelt*, was sent for, leauing these parts about *Cullen*, to march vp towards the Lower *Palatinate*.

Where the Spring-time renewing the Fields, began also to renew the desire and designs of the Souldiers; especially of *Colonell Metternich*, *Gouernour* of *Heydelberg*, who hauing left order in that City, went out with some Troopes, which he increased by some others drawne out of *Haguenaw* (lately taken

taken againe by the Imperialists) and began much to trouble the Countrey about the confines of *Alsatia*.

Thitherwards the *Palatine* of *Berkenfelt* tooke his march, and hauing settled things in a better order in the Lower *Palatinate*, by the taking in of *Heydelberg*, where we leaue him ; to returne vnto Colonell *Buninghausen*, who by this time had gotten into the Bishopricke of *Osnaburg*. And thitherwards *Merode* also, with some new leuied Regiments, was gone to ioyne with him.

Being thus come into *Westphalia*, and sometimes in the Bishopricke of *Osnaburg*, sometimes into the Bishopricke of *Munster*, where they leuyed what Forces they could, lightned all the Garrisons, and leauing some Cities destitute, they marched downe to the *Weser* streame, and ioyned with *Gronsfeld* at *Minden*; who before their comming (that they might with the more speed goe to relieue *Hamelén*) sent for all his Troopes, and for the Garrisons about the *Weser*, and in the Dukedome of *Brunswick* for all their Ordnance and Moneys, from the City of *Hildesheim* he receiued 20000. Rixdollars.

The Imperiall Army, vnder the command of *Gronsfeld*, *Merode* and *Buninghausen*, at their marching out of *Minden*, were numbred to bee 16000. Horse and Foot compleat, although those of *Cullen* and the Imperialists, before the battell, boasted they were 25000. but such reports are common, and sometimes aduantagious to an Army: They caried
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along with them 20. Peeeces of Ordnance, and betweene 3. or 400. Waggonen laden with Baggage and Ammunition.

Thus haue we brought them on their march to the battell: Now to tell you something what the besieged and besiegers (the forces of the *Landgrau William of Hessen*, being then also ready to assist the Army of the Duke of *Lunenburg*) did at *Hamelen*.

The City *Hamelen* lieth situated on the East of the *Weser* streame, incompassed with a deepe Moate, which is caused by a small Riuer they haue formerly cut out of the *Weser*, some fixe Leagues South of the Towne, and drenching the Bankes of the South and East side, flowes into the *Weser* on the North: Adioyning and round about this Moate, there are diuers Fortifications and Platformes whereon were planted great Peeeces of Ordnance, and in euery Place a Watch-house and a Court of Guard.

The *Swedes* and *Hessians* lay thus quartered about the Towne, The Duke of *Lunenburg* lay South; Field-Martiall *Kniphausen* South; The *Finns* and *Laplanders* on the West side ouer the *Weser*, commanded by *Stalbans*; *Milander* with the *Hessians* on the North.

The Garrison of the Towne consisted of 600. Foot and two Companies of Horse, vnder the command of Colonell *Schelamer*; who at the comming of the *Swedes*, compelled all the Citizens and Trades-men to take vp Armes, and caused three who denied it, to be hanged immediately.

They were well provided of all necessaries and
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of Viſtualls, hauing had (ſome few dayes before the ſiege) by the Boores carried into their City, 360. Waggonſ laden with Corne.

The beſieged behaued themſelues very valiantly; and oftentimes, to the great loſſe and damage of the beſiegers, would make Excursions and Sallies vpon their Quarters, breaking downe their Trenches and killing their Watch.

The 15. of *Aprill* they aſſaulted the Quarter of the Duke of *Lunenburg*, and ſlew 200. Souldiers of his owne Regiment, and amongſt them Lieutenant Generall *Weeber*.

The beſieged, ſome few dayes before the ſurrendering of the Towne, finding the beſiegers to grow ſtrong and themſelues to haue loſt many men, and much blood, grew faint, and durſt not make their excursions as they had formerly; but earneſtly intreated the Gouvernor to propound ſome Articles for the ſurrendring of the City to the *Swedes*, whereunto he peremtorily denied.

The *Ieſuits* daily preached vnto the Garriſon and Citizens, declaring vnto them how they were bound by their Oath to the *Emperor*, and to the maintaining of the Romane Catholike Religion; Likewise how meritorious it would be, to looſe their liues and blood in the defence of it: But the effect of their Eloquence was not comparable to that of *Aqua-uitæ* and other good Wine, which being often in great abundance taken by the Souldiers and Townſmen, made them ſo couragious that they made many furious Sallies; whereby if they did not kill

their enemies and faue their Towne, yet did they loofe their liues more carelefly. Such a *Silenien* Sally, they made at the very time when the battell was betwixt the two Armies; whereof the one endeauoured to haue the other to faue the Towne. and of this we will now present vnto you the relation, as we haue receiued the same from diuers good hands.

THe *Swedes* vnderstanding by their Espialls that *Merode* and *Bunninghausen* had ioyned their Forces, which they brought backe out of the Bishopricke of *Cullen* with *Gronsfelds* Armie, on Munday (being the 24. of *Iune*) neere *Witlage*, and that the said Generalls with their whole Army were vpon their march to relieue *Hamelen*, left Lieutenant Colonell *Vauasour* and some of the Duke of *Brunswicks* Forces to maintaine their Trenches, and aduanced to meet them, being come neere vnto *Oldendorp*, they put their Armie in Battaglia after the King of *Swedens* manner, in an aduantagious place, and that they might draw their Enemies the better into it, Field-Martiall *Kniphausen* marched halfe a Mile from them, where they lay; and with 4000. Horfe, and 3. Peeces of Ordnance began to Skirmish, charging chiefly *Merodes* Quarter, but finding themselves ouermatched, and as they were appointed, retired backe, playing continually with their 3. field Peeces, vntill they came almost to the rest of their Armie where they left them, on purpose to intice the Armie of the Catholike League

to follow them: The *Swedish* Horse being come to their Armie (before which there were 28. Field-Pieces planted) diuided themselves, and immediately the Canoniers giuing fire, made a lane through the midst of their Armie, at which the Cavalrie entered breaking their Ranks, and charged them home so fast, that the Foote left their Armes and fled: Their Horse that were some skirmishing with *Kniphausen* (who had the leading of the right wing) and others in the Wood neere the Mountaine with *Melander, Kag, Vfler,* and *Stalhans*, perceiuing their Infantry disorderly to retreat and flie away on all sides, and themselves almost incompassed in, and the *Hassians* (to whom the glory of the victory next God belongeth) had entered amongst their Horse 6. deepe, and cut asunder many of them; turned their backs, but were so strongly pursued that few escaped; there was slaine in this Battell vpon the place 5000. besides all the wayes to *Oldendorp, Rintelen, Buckenburg,* and *Berg*, all scattered with dead corps; Amongst those were slaine of the Imperiall side, the chiefe were Colonel *Quad*, Colonel *Dinclin*, and Colonel *Westphalin*; of Captiues, there were taken 2500. Ensignes 70. besides diuers that the Boores tooke in their flight: 13. great Pieces of Ordnance, and all their Ammunition and Waggon, with 3. Mules laden with Siluer, *Gronsfeld* and *Merode* both wounded, with diuers other Commanders that escaped, fled to *Minden*, but not thinking themselves safe there, passed vp the *Weser* to *Newburg*.

The *Swedes* in this great Battell (which was fought the 28. of *June*, at 6. a clocke of the Morning) lost not about 200. and those most common Souldiers, except *Stakenbrock*, and one Captaine, hence the *Swedes* marched the 29. to their Leaguer before *Hamelen*; and the 30. Field-Martiall *Kniphausen* sent in a Trumpet into the Towne to Colonell *Schalamer* Gouvernour of the Towne and Garrison, to signifie vnto him that he had beaten and ruined the whole Imperiall Army, so that there was no hopes of reliefe, or expectation of any men to aid him, but if hee wanted Women, hee could spare him a 1000. hee had taken Prisoners; and moreouer, that there had beene blood enough spilt for the Towne, and therefore aduised him to yeeld, affirming that he would plant no more Ordnance against it, but that if he would not yeeld, hee would take the Towne violently, and put both Man Woman, and child to the Sword.

This message the Colonell gaue little credit to, replying, that peradventure hee might haue cut off some of their Troopes, but as for the maine Armie, he assured himselfe it was impossible for them to be beaten, and as concerning Women, if any were sent, hee would giue fire on them as soone as they came within Canon shot of the Towne.

This newes discontented the Generall not a little, whereupon he sent for an Imperiall Captaine whom he had taken Prisoner, and commanded him to goe into the Towne, and to deliuer the same message which he sent by the Trumpeter.

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The Captaine desired to be excused, affirming that he should call his owne life in question, if hee should any way perswade the Gouvernour to surrender the Towne; *Kniphansen* hereupon in anger threatened him, that if he would not obey his command, he would not onely put him, but all the rest of the Prisoners to the Sword: The Captaine thus in danger for the safety of his owne life and the rest, agreed to goe, and passing his word that hee would returne, went into the Towne, and after some conference with the Gouvernour, passed out againe with some conditions propounded for the rendering vp of the Towne; whereof these were subscribed to, and liked of both sides.

1. That the Gouvernour with all his Officers, and Souldiers, as well Horse as Foote, should depart the 10. of *Iuly*, with 2. Peeces of Ordnance, bagge and baggage; with their Armes, and with Ensignes displayed.

2. That for the carriage of their baggage, there should bee 86. Waggones provided.

3. To carry away the Women and Children, of those that would depart the Towne to *Minden*, there should bee 13. Vessels appointed, according to these Conditions.

The 10. of *Iuly*, in the afternoone marched out first the Garrison, consisting of 782. Souldiers, and
after

after them their Wiues and Children, and diuers of the chiefe Burgers and Citizens; they being all passed out, the *Swedes* entered.

Thus was this famous Towne, after it had beene besieged 23. Weekes, made *Swedish*.

To this relation of the Battell before *Hamelen*, wee will adde another, drawne out of a Letter written by a Colonell that was an Actor therein.

Abstract of a Letter, concerning the Battell fought neere Hamelen, 28. of Iune. 1633.

WEe cannot thanke God enough for the great Victory, hee hath giuen vs in this place. For the Count of *Gronsfeld* hauing gathered together out of the Garrisons of *Wolfenbuttle*, *Minden*, *Newburg*, and other places about the *wefer*, to the number of 2700. Foote and Horse.

And Generall Maior *Bunninghausen* hauing also brought together out of the Bishopricke of *Cullen* about 2000. Foote, and 2000. Horse.

They intended to ioyne all their Forces together, and to raise the siege before *Hamelen*.

This designe of theirs being discovered by some Prisoners vnto vs, our Counsell of Warre resolved that the *Hassian* Lieutenant Generall *Melander* should march with 4000. Horse, and 1000. Musquetires, and some number of Ordnance (all selected out of both Armies of *Luneburg*, and of *Hassia*) against *Bunninghausen*, and to hinder their intended conjunction.

Thereupon

Thereupon the Enemy (feeing he could not ioyne where he thought) tooke his march, firft towards *Osnaburg*, and then towards *Munfter*, and there re-trenched himfelfe vnder the fauour of the Walles and Ordnance of the Citie, vntill he might bee reinforced by *Merodes* Armie, whom he was fure came with 5000. Foot, and 1500. Horfe.

And according to their wifh, they brought all their Forces together; *Merode* ioyning firft with *Bunninghaufen*, and they both afterwards with the Count of *Gronsfeld* at *Werlaw*, which is diftant fome two Leagues from *Osnaburg*.

Thus they hauing an Armie of at leaft 14000: ftrong, and 15. Peeces of Ordnance, were now confident of doing well; and fo they tooke their march firft to *Minden*, and there they paff the *wefer*.

This wee being aduertifed of, wee with our Horfe and Foot, went towards *Rintelen*, and there wee paff alfo the *wefer* with our Ordnance, our Foot paffing in Boates.

From thence, wee without ftay aduanced towards *Oldendorp* not farre from *Hamelen*; and our men that lay before the Towne did prefently arife, and with their Ordnance came vnto vs, when wee had already planted our Peeces vpon a high Hill, where we intended to expect the enemies cōming: And wee foone began to difcouer him, comming alfo vpon another high Hill towards vs; but by reafon of the Valley that was betwixt vs, It was not poffible to charge on the other without breaking our order.

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Therefore

Therefore the Enemy sent two Regiments of Foot ouer the Hill towards the wood, thence to fall on vpon our right wing.

Thus the skirmish did begin and did continue neere three houres, during which wee on both sides did indeauour to get some aduantage, and to thunder with our Ordnance, one against the other.

Meane while Lieutenant Generall *Melander*, hauing past the valley with some Regiments of Horse, offered himselfe before the Enemy; which perceiuing *Merode* with his Horse, came presently to encounter with him.

Melander, aduancing with a 1000. Horse, falles most furiously into the midst of his enemies Horse, and at an instant begins the Battell, which to bring to a speedy end, Martiall *Kniphausen*, with two Regiments of Foote (drawne out of our right wing) comes downe from the Hill, and falles likewise on; and the same with so good an order, resolution, and constancie, that the Enemy presently began to giue ground, and soone after is put to confusion, so that all his Cauallrie began to flie, and therefore, as well as his Foote, was vtterly defeated, routed and pursued to the Gates of *Minden*.

Wee doe not know well how many were slaine, but this I assure you, that of 90. Cornets, they scarce saued 19. And although the Battell did not last aboue a quarter of an houre, yet besides all the Artillery, Ammunition, Baggage and Waggon, which we got from the Enemy, there were found slaine vpon the place of the battle 3000. men, and
amongst

amongst them many braue Officers. And it cannot be exprest, how rich booties our souldiers haue gotten; amongst them I must not omit the Chancery of *Merode*, whereby many things of the enemies designs in all *Germany* are discovered. *Merode* himselfe is deadly hurt, as we are told by the prisoners. On our side there dyed also some officers, especially Colonell *Rantzau* was shot in diuers parts of his body, but he is yet aliue. Few of our souldiers were slaine; although both our horse and foot did fight most couragiously; notwithstanding the enemy was stronger then we. For our armie (I say both the armie of Duke *George* of *Lunenburg*, and of the Landgrau of *Hessen*) was not aboue 8000. strong; the siege of *Hamelen* hauing cost many a mans life. This battle was fought on the 28. of *Iune* being *Friday*.

Yet *Hamelen* doth hold out, and the Garrison therein is perswaded that *Holke* shall shortly come to help and saue them: And I confesse we haue begun this siege in an ill season, &c. Giuen in the Chiefe quarter at *Preckel* in the Bishopricke of *Paderborn* the 4. *Iuly* 1633.

Thus much we haue brought to our hands concerning the battle of *Hamelen*, where the Imperialists were so defeated, that Count *Gonsfield* neuer since hath not been in the field; And Count *Merode* being mortally wounded, and fled into *Minden*, did there dye a few daies after: But as for *Bunninghausen*, he went vp and downe to incourage the Garri-
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risons,

sons of such places as yet hold for the Catholikes : Of whom wee shall yet haue occasion to say a few wordes.

The victory gotten by the Protestants before *Hamelen*, gaue them assurance shortly to get also the Towne. Therefore Duke *George* of *Lunenbourg* being come againe into his quarters before it, sent word of what was past, vnto the Gouvernour in the Towne, who (as we haue told you before) although he would not belecue it in the beginning, yet neuerthelesse when he saw so many Ensignes and Cornets gotten from his friends, and set vp for a Trophie in his enemies Campe, and could vnderstand of no succours, he at last came to a Parle, and surrendered the strong Citie of *Hamelen* vpon composition, and these were the Conditions :

1. That the Gouvernour with all his Officers, and Souldiers, both Horse and Foot, shall haue leaue to depart on the 10. of *Iuly*, with flying colours, bagge and baggage, and 2. Peeces of Ordnance.

2. And for the transportation of their baggage, he is to haue 86. Waggon.

3. And besides also for the transporting of their Women, Children and other things, they shall haue 13. Boates from thence to *Minden*.

According to which agreement the Imperiall Garrison parted on the 11. of *Iuly*, in the fore-noone,

noone, being strong 782. armed men.

There was found in the Towne no great want of any thing, except of Powder and Wood.

Heere it will bee (wee suppose) neither vnreasonable nor vnseasonable, after so long a siege, and after so laborious and glorious a getting both of the *Battell*, and of *Hamelen*; to leaue these two Protestant Champions (the Duke *George of Lunenburg*, and *Landgraue William of Hessen*) to take a while some respiration and rest.



¶ The Proceedings in *Alsatia* and the *Palatinate*.



T is now time to returne againe into *Alsatia*, where we haue told you heretofore pag. 34. that the *Rhinegrau*, with the *Swedish* Forces, was very busie to withstand both the insurrection of the Boores, and the designes of the Imperialists. And that soone after *Gustavus Horn* finding his enemies vnder Generall *Altringer* in *Bauaria* much increased and strengthened, caused also the said *Rhinegrau* to come and to ioyne with him. Thereupon the *Bauarians* receiued diuers blowes; and the Imperialists in *Alsatia* (taking their aduantage at the *Rhinegrau*'s absence) tooke backe againe from the *Swedes* seuerall places, as *Badenwiler*, *Roetelen*, and *Altkild*.

Therefore the *Rhinegrau* was againe dismissed by *Horn*, from whom he tooke leaue and parted the 15. of *May* at *Goecklingen* neere the *Danube*, and with his *Cauallrie* tooke his march backe againe towards *Riedlingen* and *Munderkingen*, and so into *Alsatia*.

At

At that very time the Imperialists had appointed a Rendezuous for a new Army of theirs at *Masmunster*, and there were already assembled diuers Troopes vnder the command of the *Baron de Soye*, and dayly many Souldiers came thither out of *Lorraine*.

This designe to hinder the *Rhinegrau*e, *Iohn Philippe* was sent with a competent number of Horse and Foot and some Ordnance, who hauing quickly made a breach, and preparing an assault, forced those within *Masmunster* to submit themselves vpon composition, and so the Garrison was suffered to goe to *Newburg* in that countrey of *Alsatia*: After this the said *Rhinegrau*e tooke also two strong Castles, *Hohen-Landsberg* and *Andlaw*.

Meane while the Marquise of *Badendurlach* and *Rhinegrau*e *Otto Lodowick*, hauing mustered and ioyned some Regiments together, resolved to fall vpon their enemies at *Eichstat*, where the Marquise *Herman* of *Baden* (an Imperialist) intended to keepe his Rendezuous: To this effect the said Marquise of *Durlach* was sent with his Troopes to take *Wassenwiler*, being a fit passage, thereby to hinder that those of *Brissac* could not ioyne with those of *Eichstat*: which he hauing done, the *Rhinegrau*e on the other side sent a Troope of his Horse to begin a skirmish; wherein first the Imperialists seemed to preuaile, but assoone as the *Rhinegrau*e came in with the rest of his Horse, he routed the Imperialists, who fled into *Brissac*, whilest those of *Eichstat*, forsaking the Towne, fled also away into the hills.

We

Wee haue formerly told you, that the *Palatine Christian* of the *Rhine* (commonly called *Palatine of Berksfelt*) came downe againe into the Lower *Palatinate*, and this was about the latter end of *Aprill*, when Colonell *Metternich*, Gouvernour of *Heydleburg*, was gone with some 800. men out of it into *Alsatia* to ioyne with the Imperialists, and to renew the warres both there and in the *Palatinate*.

And because the Imperialists in *Hagenaw* were very strong, and troubled all the neighbourhood thereabout very much, the Protestant thought it best to besiege or to blocke vp the same.

Whilest both Partees are thus busied, the Garrison of *Brissach* falling out, defeated some *Swedes*, and got two Colours, and some Prisoners; whereat the *Rhinegrau* being displeased, thought how to reuenge himselfe; and to that end he dispatched his Colonell *Callenbach*, with 4. Troopes of Horse; who on the 16. day of *Iune*, very early (hauing left halfe his Forces for an Ambuscadoe in a Village) came neere to *Brissac*, and being set vpon by some Imperiall Troopes that issued out of that Citie, they drew them by their fained flight to the place, where being ioyned with their Fellowes, they turned againe, and fell vpon the Imperialists with so good a successe, that they slew many, and diuers (that did not escape by flight) they tooke Prisoners, amongst them, both the *Count de Montecuculi*, and the *Baron de Soye*, grievously hurt, whom they carried to *Colmar*, where few dayes after, the said *Count de Montecuculi* died of his wounds.

About

About that time, there were also defeated some companies of Boores, who hauing encreased the Troopes of some Imperiall Souldiers, were with them and their designes diminished and brought to nothing by the *Rhinegrau*, many of them being consumed in *Rirchoff*, the Towne being set on fire.

Colonell *Vitzthumb* did as much passing towards the *Palatine* of *Birkenfelt*, out of the *Palatinate* towards *Hagenaw*; who finding at *Reilshofen* about 400. Boores Armed in the fauour of his enemies, and stoutly defending themselves for a while, put them almost all to the Sword, and caused some Imperiall Officers that had raised vp these Boores, to be hanged.

The *Rhinegrau* successfullly proceeding, recouered againe the vpper Marquisat of *Baden*, taking from the Imperialists in a few dayes *Roetelen*, *Badenwiler*, and *Susenbourg*.

From thence hee turned towards the foure *Waldstets* (or *Wood-Townes*) whereof he first tooke *Sechingen* and *Rhinefeld*, and soone afterwards also the two others, although the *Switzers* by an ambassage made some intercession.

But before we doe proceed any further, it is requisite that here we doe remember the recouery of the *Lower Palatinate*, and withall to returne a little backward to the *Palatine* of *Berkenfelt*, whom we left there, being come from *Montabor*.

Therefore he being ariued, and knowing that *Metternich* had drawn out of *Heydelberg* most part of his men, in hope to set vp a new Army appointed

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diuers Rendezuous, but was opposed (as I haue told you) by the Protestant Forces in *Alsatia*; he vnder-tooke to get not onely the Towne, which was a worke not very difficult, but also the Castle; both by situation, and by reason of the strong Garrison and plentifull prouision of all necessaries therein, was very hard to take.

Hee therefore hauing good intelligence with some of the inhabitants, gaue order that *Abel Moda* (a Colonell of the *Swedish* Partee) with some Troopes of Foot and Horse (on the 5. of *May* last) should very early, about foure of the Clocke, fall into the Towne; who put some *Bauarian* Souldiers he found there to the sword, and took some Officers Prisoners, and *Pater Coppenstein* a Dominican Fri-er, a great fire-brand in these Warres.

The Towne being thus theirs; about 5. a Clocke in the afternoone, *Palatine Birkenfelt* with his whole Armie entereth, immediately giuing order for the besieging of the Castle; commanding some Regiments of Foot to entrench themselves neere a Fountaine called the *Wolfes-Fountaine*; others to that part of the Citie adioyning to the Castle; and 2. *Scottish* Regiments, with some Field Peeces to the *Conny-Hill* ouer the *Neckar*; on the North side of the Citie, whither vnder fauour of the Night, not discouered by the Castle, they safely ariued; heere they found many Platts and Trenches the *Bauarians* had left vndemolished since their last siege, of these they made very good vse, planting their Ordnance, and intrenching themselves in them: After this manner

manner was the Castle on all sides besieged, and every day so battered, that the Garrison durst not appeare or looke out.

The besieged seeing themselves thus pressed on all sides, and their Castle walles soundly shaken, and part fallen into the Moate, repayred to the Gouvernour *Hartenberg*, declaring vnto him what hee well knew and was ready to feele, his inability to hold out any longer, and the assurance of his hopes to be frustrated, if he expected any reliefe to come before they would enter the Castle; vpon this hee calls a Councill of his chiefe Officers, and agreed that a Drumme should presently bee sent out to treat concerning the rendering vp of the Castle: The 23. of *May* the Drumme with another Officer went out of the Castle to *Palatine Christians* Quarter, where betweene them, without any long dispute, these following Articles amongst other were concluded.

1. That *Monsiere Hartenberg* Lieutenant, Gouvernour of the Castle, with all his Officers and Souldiers should march out in their Armes, with Drums beating, Ensignes displayed, and Matches light.

2. That they should carry with them 2. Field Peeeces, 3. Tunnes of Powder, with Match and Bullet sufficient for the Powder.

3. That all the Officers and Souldiers with
M 2 their

their Wiues, Children and Seruants, and all their Baggage, should be conueyed in 20. Waggon appointed by the *Swedes*, without let or hinderance, to *Hagenaw*.

4. That they might freely cary away with them, all the moueables of Colonell *Metternich* late Gouvernour of *Heydelberg*; but to take away all suspiti- on, there should bee Deputies appointed on both sides to ouer-view the same: And that all his Officers and Seruants, with their Wiues and Children, should haue liberty to depart; but if any of them would tarry and remaine in the *Palatinate*, they should be vsed and intreated as the other Subiects.

5. That all Officers and Souldiers, with their Wiues and Children, should haue necessary prouision of Victualls for this their iourney, and a sufficient Conuoy for the safety of their persons.

6. The Lieutenant with all his Horse should be conducted by the *Swedes* to *Hagenaw*, marching eue- ry day three Leagues.

7. That all Corne, Wine, Horses, or other booty they had taken, they should still inioy.

8. That no Souldier, nor any that fled from the *Swedish* Army, should bee detained from going, much lesse should the *Swedes* draw any by force, or other meanes, on their party.

9. That

9. That all Captiues and Prisoners on either side, at the time of their departure should bee free.

10. That during the Treaty, no Officer or *Swedish* Souldier (except only the appoinred Deputies) should enter into the Castle, neither any Garrison should enter, before the Gouvernour and all his Souldiers were marched out.

11. The Conditions and Articles of surrendering, before their going forth of the Castle, should be subscribed vnto.

12. The *Physitian* and *Chirurgion*, who vpon order of Colonell *Metternich* were come into the Castle, should be readmitted into their places, and with their Wiues and Children freely inioy the same with all their goods.

13. The said Lieutenant should passe the *Rhine* at *Manheim*, accompanied with a Drum or Trumpet of the *Palatines*, to signifie the comming of the rest at *Hagenaw*.

14. That *Hartenberg* the Lieutenant of the Castle, should leaue safely all the Euidences, Charters and Writings appertaining to the *Palatinate*, all the Artillary and Martiall instruments with Corne and Wine, except what is included in these Articles; and withall some Hostages for caution for th

safe returne of the Conuoy, with the Horfes, Carts and Waggon.

These Articles on both sides being subscribed to, on the one side by the Count *Palatine Christian*, and on the other by Lieutenant *Hartenberg*, the Garrison and all Officers and Commanders in the Castle the 26. of *May*, early in the morning, marched out, with flying Ensignes, Drummes beating, and their Matches light, marching directly along by *Vdenheim*, which strooke no small terrour into the Garrison thereof.

Thus after a long and terrible Warre, is the *Lower Palatinate* by Armes freed againe from the enemies of the *Electoral House*, there remaining no place in it in the hands of the Imperialists nor Leaguists, except *Vdenheim* (by others called *Philipsburg*) belonging to the Bishop of *Spire*, (now to the *Elect* of *Trier*) who is Bishop of that *Sea*, and fortified *a la moderne* by the Marquise *Spinola*, and by him called *Philipsburg*.

This new Fort being built to the preiudice of all neighbours, and against their will, hath beene one of the prime causes of the *Germane Warres*: And although euer since the taking in of *Heydleberg*, it hath beene blocked vp (as it is yet in this Moneth of *Nouember*) by the forenamed Colonell *Moda*, and other Commanders that are inquartered in the neighbouring places thereabout; yet neuerthelesse it doth still hold out.

Therefore leauing it, wee goe backe againe to
Heydleberg,

Heydleberg; where on the 17. of *Iune* last (after a generall consultation and consent) the *Palatine Lodowick Philippe*, Brother to the late *Electör King of Bohemia*, was with great solemnitie and inaguration installed againe, and sworne *Administratour* of the young *Electör*, and the *Electörall Palatinate*, in the presence of a great assembly of *Princes, Earles, and Nobility*; amongst whom the principall were these:

Rex-Chancellor Oxenstiern, as Director-generall of the foure Circles of *Germany*; the *Palatine Duke of Deuxponts*; the Dukes of *Wirtemberg*; the *Landgrau*e of *Hessen*; *Marquise of Baden-Durlach* and others.

And since that time the said Administrator doth labour to reestablish againe, both the Gospel and good Lawes and Orders in all the *Palatinate*; In which good worke we will leaue him, with our best wishes for the good of all his house.

Things being thus fortunately settled at *Heydleberg*, the *Palatine Christian of Birkensfelt* went againe into *Alsatia*, where his presence was more requisite then in the *Palatinate*; because (besides the Imperialists) there did then also appeare vpon the Stage, to acte a part in the *Germane Tragedy*, the Duke of *Lorraine*.

For notwithstanding the last Treaty made betwixt the *French King* and the said Duke, hee made some new leuies, and began to expostulate with the *Swedes* in *Alsatia*, and to endeaour to raise the siege before *Hagenaw*.

Three

Three Companies of Horse (almost all *Lorrainers* (met with some *Swedish* Troopes not farre from *Lutzelslein* and *Peterbach*, and being by the *Swedes* beaten, left many of their fellowes dead and a rich booty behind them. Some few dayes after, 44. *Swedish* Horsemen met with two Companies of the Duke of *Lorraines*, one of Horse and the other of Foot, and setting amongst them, put some to the sword and all the rest to flight.

At length the *Palatine* hauing desired by seuerall messages to vnderstand whether the said Duke would be their Friend or Foe, and receiuing no round answere, aduanced with some of his Forces (his Army hauing lately beene augmented by many Troopes of the Duke of *Wirtembergs*) towards *Lorraine*, and sent others towards *Zabern* and *Pfalzburg*. The Duke thereupon caused all his Army to be sworne vnto the *Emperour*, and to bee called no more *Lorraines* but *Imperialists*.

On the 30. of *Iuly* the *Lorraine* army, with a number of Artillary marched forward, and hauing past *Etteldorf* and *Rinkeldorf*, they came vpon the hill neere *Pfaffenhofen*; where some of the *Swedish* horle Troopes met and fell vpon the *Lorraine* Vantguard, consisting of *Curiaffers*, whereof the *Swedes* put 3. Companies to route, and tooke diuers prisoners, amongst them *Monfieur de Florinville*, and *Monfieur de Vincour*, both very braue and rich Gentlemen.

This notwithstanding, the whole Army of *Lorraine* being ariued before *Pfaffenhofen*, did appeare on the 31. of *Iuly* in good array, and summoned the
said

said Towne (belonging to the Count of *Hanaw*) with great threatnings to spare no body, if they would not presently surrender.

The Captaine of the Towne hauing but 24. Souldiers with him, did desire but three houres to send to his Lord and Master, whom he knew was not farre off.

But no delay was giuen, the *Lorraines* begin to batter the Towne with two great Peeces of Ordnance, and withall to prepare an assault; whilest the few Souldiers that were within, and all the inhabitants, answered in the same language with their Ordnance, whereof they were well provided.

Meane while the *Palatine* of *Birkensfelt* (hauing beene aduertised of the Dukes marching) was come away from before *Hagenaw*, and ariued the very same day, about foure of the clocke at euening, before *Pfaffenhofen* and the *Lorraine* Army; who, hauing also had notice of the *Palatines* comming, put themselues in good order and readinesse, to bid them a Souldier-like wellcome.

The Protestant Armie not willing to be accused of vnciuility, were most desirous and ready to salute them in like manner: And to that end the *Palatine* commanded quickly a company to a little Dorpe hard by, to beat out such Dragoons of the *Lorrainers* hee knew to lie there; which accordingly was performed.

The *Lorraines* meane while fell lustily vpon the *Swedes*; that after a rude encounter and reception, they put all the left wing of the *Swedish* Horse and

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some

some Regiments of Foote to flight; and one part of the *Lorraine* Horse wheeling about, set vpon the *Swedish* Ordnance, most resolutely endeauouring to make themselues masters thereof. But there the *Swedish* Foot-Forces made such an opposition, and withall such an vse both of their Ordnance (for the which now this dispute was so rude) and of their Musquets, that they put the said *Lorraines* to flight: And with the like curtesie was receiued the other part of the *Lorraine* Horse, comming backe from pursuing the *Swedish* Horse to the Wood not farre off, and charging the *Swedish* Regiments, commanded by Colonell *Vitzthumb*, and Colonell *Rantzaw*; by whose Valour and incouragement, the *Lorraines* were beaten backe, and forced to flie (as the *Lorraine* Foote did also, flinging away their Armes) to *Zabern* and other places, where they thought to saue themselues, and afterwards home into *Lorraine*.

The *Swedes* got all their Ordnance and Ammunition, with most part of their Baggage.

During the conflict, the Burgers and Souldiers fell out of *Pfassenhofen*, and tooke out of the sconce, made the Night before by the *Lorraines*, the two Peeces of Ordnance, where that morning their Walles had beene beaten withall, and in stead thereof, left most part of the 50. Imperiall Souldiers that should haue kept it, dead vpon the place, to augment a little the number of those that were flaine in the Battell; Whereof on the *Swedish* side, there were about 200. and amongst them, the Master

ster of the Ordnance *Simon Shultes*, and a Baron of *Ruppa*.

On the other side, it was not knowne certainly how many were slaine, but vpon the place there were found about 600. and many vpon the wayes afterwards.

After this expedition, some of the *Swedish* Forces were sent againe before *Hagenaw*: And the *French King* offended against the Duke of *Lorraine*, sent also his Forces vnder the Martiall *de St. Chaumont* into *Lorraine*.

And within a short time that Duke was bereaued both of the Duchy of *Barre*, which according to a sentence pronounced against him by the *Parliament* of *Paris* to haue forfeited the same, in not hauing done in time his homage for it, due vnto the *Most Christian King*, and was forced to receiue also a strong Garrison from the said *French King* into his chiefe Towne, and Princely residence of *Nancy*.

For whilest the *Swedes* following their victory, and passing the Hilles of *Zabern*, tooke *St. Die*, *St. Hipolit*, *Bouquenon*, and *Sauerden*, and other townes in *Lorraine* (which they did in the Moneth of *August*) and whilest the *Rhinegraue Otto Lodowick* came with some *Swedish* Forces before *Nancy*, and there ioyned the same with the *French Armie*, which arriued before that strong Citie about the 12. of *August*: The *Most Christian King* went himselfe in person thither, and being in his iourney from *Vitry* towards *St. Disier*, the *Cardinall* of *Lorraine* (Brother to the Duke) met his Maiestie vpon

the way, and came with him into the Towre, to treat and intercede for his Brother of some accommodation.

From *St. Disier* his Maiestie (being for the most part of his iourney accompanied by the *Queene*) went to *Barre*, from thence to *Sampigni*, *Sechepre* (taking and receiuing into his power *St. Miel*, *Ponta-Mousson*, *Odonchasteau*, and other places) and on the the 18. of *August* his Maiestie came to *Ponta-Mousson*.

Where the *Cardinall* of *Lorraine* was againe to treat: From thence hee went to *Amanse*, and so to *St. Nicolas* neere to *Nancy*, where being ariued, he on the 21. of *August*, did ride about the Citie to view the same.

Almost all the townes of *Lorraine* did there surrender and submit themselues to the *King*; who on the second of *September* tooke his quarter at *Neuf-Ville*: And there the *Cardinall* of *Lorraine*, continuing his good Offices of Intercession, came and went often times too and fro betwixt his Maiestie and the Duke, who was at *Epinal* sometimes, and other while further off. The *French King* hauing no need of the *Rhinegraues* Forces, was content they should goe backe againe towards *Alsatia*; and himselfe gaue order for the siege round about *Nancy*, consisting of about 14. or 15. Forts ioyned together by a continuall line of Trenches (containing in compasse foure Leagues) for the perfection wherof were daily working 6000. Souldiers and 1200. other labourers.

The

The cause of this Warre in *Lorraine*, wee will deliuer vnto the Reader so as it hath pleased the *Most Christian King* himselfe to expresse it in a Letter of his vnto the Magistrates of *Paris*, thus translated.



A

Letter of the *King* sent to the *Lords*,
the *Maïor* and *Sberiffes*, of
his Towne of *Paris*.

By the Kings Commandement.



Ight trusty and welbeloued, &c.
Hauing by Gods assistance, some
yeeres since, dispersed the *Factions*
which a great while haue troubled
this State, during the Reignes both
of Our Predecessors and Our owne:
And God hauing at the same time
faoured to saue Our good Neighbours and *Allies* from
threatning Oppression, after so many troubles and dan-
gers, to the which wee haue willingly exposed Our owne
person in all the *Voyages* and *Sieges*, which wee haue
made, to Our excessiue charge; to procure at last the
desired rest, quiet and comfort for Our poore people; be-

ing upon the point to inioy the fruits of Our labour and care: we then, but too late to Our grieve, did understand, whilst we were busied in the execution of such laudable designes, that as well within as without Our Kingdome, the enemies of the publike Peace, taking the opportunity of Our absence, did continually labour to plunge Vs into new and more dangerous troubles; in separating from Vs those who neuer should haue had any other thoughts, but to bee alwayes firmly united with Vs: we doe expect till it shall please God to touch their hearts, that by their owne acknowledgment of their faults, they may againe come to themselves. But wee should haue thought wee had failed in Our duty to Our State, if after st many iust subiects of complaint which Our Cousin the Duke of Lorraine hath giuen Vs, who hath very much augmented this euill, as well by his bad inclination against our State, as by the pernicious counsellts which some of his haue giuen him, we had a sensible feeling of what his proceedings towards Vs haue deserved, beginning to giue Vs, in all occasions, new subiects of discontent, and hauing failed in all he hath promised Vs. we had forgotten, that in all the most important occasions wherein he saw Vs occupied, hee many times did leauy Souldiers to breed in Vs iealousie, and if he could, would haue diuided our Forces. wee did no lesse remember the sensible displeasures which we haue receiued of him, hauing diuers times allured and receiued Our only brother the Duke of Orleans into his State, to continue, to peruert and withdraw him from Vs. wee would haue rested upon the tearmes of the Treaties made betweene Vs and him, at Vic, the last of December 1631. and at Liuerdun

dun the 26. of Iune 1632. But he hath broken the same in all points, by his leauies of men which hee hath raised against Our liking; by the diuers intelligences, practises and plots, and by the enterprises and acts of hostility against Our Allies, contrary to the expresse tenor of the said Treaties; according to that which he was also bound to fulfill what hee ought so long time, which is, to render homage vnto Vs for the Duchy of Bar, holding it from Our Crowne, the which hee hath not done since hee hath beene Duke: As likewise he hath neglected to send conformably to the said Treaties, his Commissioners with Ours, to redresse diuers usurpations which he hath made in the three Bishopricks, the which Our desire was to accommodate by faire meanes. All these failings hauing caused Vs to take Our iourney into these parts, to bring him to reason; hee in lieu to performe his duty, hath sent diuers times to Vs, to delay our proceedings, his brother the Cardinall of Lorraine, whom withall hee hath first deceiued: And (which we could scarce beleue) after these things were past, he hath caused Vs to bee informed of the pretended marriage, betweene Our onely Brother the Duke of Orleans and the Princeesse Margeret their sister, contrary to the expresse prohibition which we formerly haue giuen to the said Duke of Lorraine, by the mouth of those which hee had sent and imployed towards Vs to get Our good will and permission thereunto; and contrary to the solemne promises which he hath so often reiterated with great oathes; neuer to attempt such an action which he well knew wee could neuer approue of, as being in stead of a Father to Our said Brother the Duke of Orleans. This marriage as it is clandestine,
and

and in effect a rape committed against Vs and Our State, so hath it also beene kept hidden a great while; and the said Duke of Lorraine did not reueale it, untill he saw himselfe forced; as if his onely intent was to augment more and more the faults which he hath committed both against Vs and Our Crowne; he hauing by the order which a few dayes before Our iourney hitherwards wee tooke, to send and aduance Our Troopes to Nancy, both being constrained to retire from thence, and likewise hindered to increase the number of men which he hath therein; And iudging hee could not defend it against Our Forces, and that We would resolve to take from him (at least for a while) if hee did not giue Vs content, what so often had incouraged him to make new leauies of Souldiers upon the confidence hee had in this place, which indeed is one of the best in Europe and of the most regularly fortified; in situation too fit for the communication of the enemy of Our State. He hath still entertained and continued a negotiation by Our said Cousin the Cardinall of Lorraine his Brother; who, after many commings and goings, signed by his order a Treaty, which next day himselfe ratified, to put Nancy for a pledge, as it was fit, into Our hands: But at the very same time the said Duke of Lorraine, by a notable sleight, hath caused secretly to bee conueyed into Nancy a contrary order; which the said Cardinall of Lorraine did presently signifie vnto Vs, protesting it was done without his knowledge. Meane time the workes, which wee had begun, haue not one minute beene discontinued; and the circumuallation and Forts which we had appointed about the Towne are so farre aduanced, that the said Duke

Duke of Lorraine seeing (that by the helpe of God) the place could not escape the Forces of Our armes, hee hath againe begun a negotiation with Vs by the Marquise of Channallon, and by Monsiere Courison; and hath likewise most humbly besought Vs, that we would like of an interuiue betweene Our Cousin the Duke Cardinall of Richelieu for Our part and him; which we haue been pleased willingly to permit, although the former behaviour of the said Duke, gaue Vs cause to doubt whether or no he asked it with that good intention, which is to be desired for his onne good, whereof the successe will cleare Vs. This is the true present state of Our affaires heere, whereof wee thought fit to informe you, assuring Our selues that you will accompany Our good designes with your prayers and vowe, &c.

Giuen at Our Campe before Nancy, the 19. of
September. 1633.



THe *Cardinall of Lorraine* (wee haue told you) went diuers times to the King, since his Maieſtie ariued at *Chateau-Thierry*: Meane while the *Count de la Suzew* was commanded by his Maieſtie to leade the companies of *Monion, Lauriers, Terrail, Brouilli, Terre*, and the carabins of *Arnaut, Araucour*, and *Baron de Villars*: With 350. Musquitires of the Regiment of the Guard to defend the towne of *Bayon*, belonging to the *Duchesse of Crony*; and finding there the Troopes of the Duke of *Lorraine*, hee forced them to part, and followed them fixe Leagues, whereby also the Duke was constrained to flie, and to retire into the *Franche Comte*.

Hee also tooke the townes of *Charmes* and *Mirecour*, whence the *Martiall de la Force*, who with him ioyned with 5. Regiments of Infantery, and 7. Cornets, continuing to molest this Duke, whom those of the *Franche Comte* would not receiue, for feare to stirre the *Kings* Forces against them: And therefore at last hee came to a treaty againe, the *Rendezuous* whereof was appointed at *Charmes* the 20. of *September last*, betweene the *Cardinall Duke*, and the *Duke of Lorraine himselfe*.

The *Cardinall Duke* ariued on the appointed day at 5. a Clocke at Euening, and there expected the *Duke of Lorraine* vntill 9. but seeing that he came not, and that hee heard not from him, hee went to Bed.

At

At 11. a Clocke at Night the Duke arrived, accompanied with 20. Gentlemen at the *Cardinall Dukes* lodging, whom the Servants would have awakened, but the *Duke of Lorraine* would not suffer them; which the *Cardinall Duke* hearing the next day (being the 19.) was very angry, and went at about 7. a Clocke in the Morning to the *Duke*, who then was likewise asleepe, and whom hee would not suffer to be awakened.

Afterwards before dinner, they were 3. houres together, and after dinner, they treated at least 4. houres more, but made no agreement.

Euery body beleeuing that all was broake, order was giuen that the Troopes which were come with the *Cardinall Duke*, should be ready at 9. a Clocke the next morning (being the 20.) to depart. But when the *Cardinall Duke* was taking leaue of the *Duke*, they began to conferre againe together, and at last the treaty was concluded, and signed.

Then the *Cardinall Duke* presently sent word by *Count de Nogent* to the *King*, that the treaty was signed, and that the *Duke of Lorraine* would the next day beewith his Maiestie: and at the same time caused likewise *Mensiere Contrison* with the *Cardinall Dukes* *Passé* to goe to *Nancy*, and charge them vpon paine of death not to shoot.

The 21. the *Cardinall Duke*, the *Duke of Lorraine*, the *Cardinall de la Valette* the *Popes Legat*, the *Duke de la Valette*, and the *Count de Brassac*, went all to the *King*.

Being arrived, the *King* vsed the *Duke* with all manner

manner of courtesie, and afterwards the *Cardinall Duke*, and all the Councill departing, they left the *Duke of Lorraine* alone with the *King*: At last towards Supper time the *Duke* departed.

The 22. *Monſiere Bouthiller* Secretary of State, and *Father Ioseph Capucine* went to the *Duke of Lorraine*, with whom they stayed two houres to cleare some few difficulties, and to know the time when the *Kings Troopes* should enter into *Nancy*.

The *Duke* sent for *Monſiere Jeannin* Secretary of State of *Lorraine*, being in the towne, who came 3. houres after.

The *Duke* in the meane time visited the *King*, but being told that *Monſiere Jeannin* was come, hee departed, and was all alone two whole houres with him.

The *King* hearing that the *Duke* would that night make an escap, although hee did not beleeeue it, hee for surety sake commanded that they should keepe good Watch in the *Dukes* quarter, that hee should not if hee attempted it, escape.

The next morning (the 23.) the *Duke* slept till 10. a Clocke: After dinner the *French* thought to enter into *Nancy*, and euen the *Troopes* were so commanded: But a great while was spent in goings and commings of *Monſiere Jeannin* to the *Cardinall Duke*, and likewise because the *Duke of Lorraine* sayd, that his *Troopes* should not goe out of *Nancy* without a certaine token, which he had giuen them.

For which effect, hee sent into the Towne one of his Chamber, in whom hee trusted most, to bring

bring *Monsiere Rignet* Lieutenant of his Guard, and to carry the secret token which he had giuen to the *Marquise de Mouy* his Lieutenant Generall, to *Martiall d'Aisne*, and to *Monsiere de la Herre* his commanders in the towne, with order to open next morning (the 24.) the gates vnto the *Kings* troopes: And withall, there were sent into the towne the her-bengers and quarter-masters.

The 24. the *Marquise de la Force* Field-Martiall, went with 300. Horse to the end of the *Lake*, to conduct the *Lorraine* Garrison that came out of *Nancy*; first their *Cauallrie*, to the number of 230. Horse, and then the *Infanterie* or Foote, consisting 2310. Souldiers; they all were conuoyed by the said *Marquise* neere to *Rozieres*.

Afterwardes there entered into *Nancy* by *St. Nicolas* gate, the *Prouost* and his *Archers*.

Then followed the *Duke de la Valette*, Colonell of the *Infanterie*, with 20. companies of the Guard, who strightway went and tooke possession of the *Old Citie*.

Then came *Monsiere des Chasteliers-Barlot* Field-Martiall, before 6. companies of the Guard; who rooke possession of the gate of *St. Nicolas*, and of the great place of the *New Towne*.

At that very time *Monsiere du Hallier*, Field-Martiall, entered by *St Georges* gate, with 6 compa- of *Switzers*, which he placed about that gate, and the bastions of the left hand, vntill hee came to *St. Nicolas* gate.

There followed after *Monsiere des Chastelliers*,

The Passages of Lorraine.

the *Count de la Suze*, bringing with him 12. companies of the Regiment of *Picardie*, who possessed themselves of *St. Johns gate*, and of the bastions betwixt the said gate, and *St. Nicolas gate*.

Assoone as the Duke of *Lorraine* was aduertised all was done, then he came vnto the King, who did very friendly receiue and vse him.

The 25. the King entered in his Coach, accompanied by the *Cardinall of Lorraine*; the Counts *d'Alais*, *d'Harcourt*, *de Tremes*, &c.

Before his Maiesty went the *Marquise de Neste* and of *Sourdis*, the *Count de Nonilles*, *Monsiere de Seneterre*, and the *Marquise de Varennes* and *d'Ambie*, Knights of the order: The *Marquise de Boisy*, *Palaiseau*, *du Vigean* and *Canoallon*; The Companies of Musquetiers, Light-horses and the Kings Guard: The Souldiers did shew how much they did honour his Maiesties command, hauing neuer been in mans memory better furnished, nor in better order, then they were at that time.

Monsiere de Chasteliers-Barlot, the *Count de la Suze* and *Monsiere de Halier*, all three Martials of the Campe, did receiue his Maiesty at *St. Nicolas gate*, through which hee made his entry, and manifested the contentment which hee receiued of their ready and whole execution of their orders.

After his Maiesty the *Cardinall Duke* entered, accompanied in his Coach with the *Cardinall de la Valette*, the *Count of Brassac*, *Fontenay-Mareuil de Baurru* and *Nogent*.

The keeper of the Seales ariued there likewise,
accom-

accompanied with *Monſiere de Leon*, *Brulart de la Galiffonniere* and *Talon*, Counsellors of State; *de Verthamon*, *Gobelin*, *Laniere*, *d'Orgeal* and *Hamelot-Beaulieu Maistre des Requestes*.

On the 26. at three of the clocke in the afternoon the Queene, ariuing from *Thoul*, made her entry by the gate called *St. Johns gate*.

She was first receiued without, by the *Count de la Suze*; who taking horse againe, went before her Maiesties Coach; and conducting her through the principall streets and places of the Towne, euery where furnished with Souldiers in good order, brought her to the Kings lodging; where Shee was welcomed by his Maieſty, with all expreſſion of contentment.

There their Maieſties spent some dayes, and afterwards hauing ſetled all things, and likewise giuing order for a Garrison to bee sent into *Montbelliard*, (a strong Towne and Castle, belonging to the children of the late Duke of *Wirtembergs* late second brother) which was put into his protection; they took their iourney backe againe towards *Paris*.

It is needlesse to goe backe with the *French King* to *Paris*, since it neither was nor is our intent, heere to speake of his Warres, had wee not beene forced to make this digression of him, when the Duke of *Lorraine* cast himselfe into the Warres of *Alsatia*: Out of which he being driuen againe into *Lorraine*, it was requisite to bring the *French King* thither, to keepe.

keepe the Duke hereafter at home; where wee leauing him, and likewise the *Swedish* Forces to renew their sieges in *Alfatia*, we returne now againe into the lower parts of *Germany*.



THe *Swedish* and *Hassian* Armies, hauing gotten (as you haue heard) both the Battell and the strong Towne of *Hamelen*, soone after parted againe the one from the other.

The *Swedish* (whereof Duke *George* of *Luneburg* is Generall) after the taking of the Castle of *Pymont*, which is some two Leagues distant from *Hamelen*, went about the latter end of *Iuly* before *Osnaburg*, which is the Metropolis and Sea of that Bishopricke.

And although there was a strong Garrison in it, yet neuerthelesse Martiall *Kniphausen* (who had the commandement in that action, and had with him *Gustavus Gustafson*, naturall sonne to the late King of *Sweden*) did so much trouble and presse the besieged, that in the beginning of *September* they came to a parley and surrendered the Towne vpon composition: but the Castle held out still.

This Castle, called *Petersburg*, is very strong, and was then well prouided of all necessaries with a strong Garrison.

The City payed presently 50000. Rixdollars; but those within the Castle began to defend themselves

selues most stoutly. And although they began sometimes to parley, and obtained leaue to send vn- to the Count *Gronsfeld*, to vnderstand whether they sho. ld render vp the Castle, or expect his suc- cour; yet notwithstanding vpon encouragement and assurance, which by his answere they receiued of some speedy reliefe, they began againe to exer- cise all hostility against the besiegers, who paying them in the like coine, troubled them day and night fore with Fire-workes and Granadoes, that they for- ced them to yeeld vpon composition; which was made and signed on the 24. of *September*, and exe- cuted the day following; the said Catholike Garri- son (being a 1000. men strong) marching out with their Colours displayed, Drummes beating, two Peeeces of Ordnance, and their bagg and baggage, was conuoyed to *Munster*.

Meane while *Landgraue William* of *Hessen* (ha- uing first sent part of his Horse with some *Swedish* troopes vnto the States Generall into the *Low-Coun- tries*, and called together an assembly of all the States of the Bishopricke of *Paderborn*, with whom he settled the ordinary contributions, and other af- faires) went with his Army into the Bishopricke of *Munster*: And some of his troopes commanded by Colone'll *Vffler*, to besiege and take *Ahausen*; other Forces vnder the command of Col'onell *Geissen*, hee sent before *Rhenen*, and others before *Shawlet*, being all reasonable good rowres, in the Bishopricke of *Munster*: And himselfe tooke *Lun- inghausen*.

The forenamed places within a short time, and after some paines, came all into his power, besides other townes, and all that Countrie, except *Warendorp* and *Munster*, which are two great and strong rownes: And especially the Garrison of *Munster*, being much encreased by all the Garrisons, that came thither from *Osnaburg*, *Petersburg*, and other places, taken by the *Hassians*, began now and then to make some Sallies, and fetch some cattell heere and there, where they might find them.

Colonell *Bunninghausen* also, hauing gathered againe some of the defeated and dispersed Forces, and ioyned them with Colonell *de la Moulie* his Regiment (all their troopes, amounting to 2000. Horse, and 8. companies of Foote, went towards *Hassia* (spoiling along his march, both his friends and foes) and tooke *Corbach*, forcing the same to pay him 12000. Rix-dollars: From thence he went to *waldeck*, where he made more money, that Countie paying him 20000. dollars; but this progresse of his did not long last.

For *Landgraue William* getting notice thereof, parted himselfe with his Cavalry, and some troopes of Dragons out of the Bishopricke of *Munster*, and with great iourneyes made hast towards *Bunninghausen*; who hauing taken the Castle of *Amencburg*, and left a Garrison therein, began also to hasten his retreat towards the *Rhine*.

The *Landgraue* hunting thus his enemy, came towards *Arnsperg*, and in his way tooke *Neim*, on the riuer of *Nem*, where he was informed that *Bunninghausen*

hausen was gone to *Attendorf*, and therefore seeing hee had now freed his owne, and his friends Countries from their enemies, he went before the Castle of *Ameneburg*, to get the same againe: And *Melander* (who long since was come backe againe out of the *Low-Countries*) was by the said *Landgrau*e sent towards the riuer of *Lippe*, where he tooke the towne of *Werlen*, but not the Castle, which hee also besieged, and did yet beate it with his Ordnance, in the beginning of *November*.

And there leauing him, It is now time to passe to some other place.



LEst wee might iustly bee blamed, to passe ouer in silence many worthies, who not for want of courage, and good will, but onely of occasion, haue had no great part to acte in the *Germane Tragedy* this last Summer, wee take our leaue in *Wesphalia*, and passe from thence into *Thuringia*, where *Duke William* of *Saxon-weymer* (being *Gouernour* of *Erford*, and of all the *Swedish* conquest thereabouts) had a watchfull eye about the frontiers, and to accustome the people to patience.

Hee was once abroad, and mustered some 6000. men together, when the *Elect*or of *Saxon* was afraid his Countries should bee innaded by *Generall Holke*, in the moneth of *Iune*: But the time was not yet come.

Therefore wee will also leaue him at *Erdford*, and passe further on into *Franconia*, where wee find *Dubattel*, who in the absence of *Duke Bernard* of *Saxon*, commanding the Forces and Garrisons therein, doth deserue to be spoken of.

Amongst diuers exploits of his, hee doth offer vs three, which very fortunately at seuerall times, hee did performe against Colonell *Horatio Paul*, an Imperialist.

First vpon the 24. of *Aprill* last, hauing had intelligence that diuers Imperiall troopes, and amongst them 8. Cornets of *Crabats*, were ariued at *Artzberg*, hee with some 400. Horse, and 600. Musqueteeres, parted after mid-night from *Kirch Lainitz*, and hauing parted his troopes, sent some to *Sheirding*, others to *Redenbach*, and himselfe went with some to *Artzberg*, where ariuing on a sudden, hee found 3. companies of his enemies that did lodge there, who then were all a bed: Hee therefore falling vpon them, put them almost all to the sword, dispatching some without awaking them, some scarce awaked, and some flying.

The Officers, and amongst them Colonell *Horatio Paul*, were taken Prisoners; 8. Cornets, many good Horses, and rich booties were there gotten, and many faire Women deliuered from slavery. In the two other places, the *Swedish* had the like successe.

The second exploit befell in the moneth of *May* last. *Horatio Paul* after the payment of his rancome, was againe freed, and hauing againe made vp his Regiment

giment, hee lay amongst other Imperiall troopes in-
quartered in the villages neere *Hof*, a towne in *Voit-*
land, where on the 16. of *May*, Colonell *Dubattel*
gaue him a second visite, euen when they all were at
their ease, some at Supper, some at cardes, others at
dice, others at their shlafdrunk, and others, at other
jollities.

There Colonell *Dubattel* findes them in their
Quarter at *Milbach*, and hauing slaine diuers, hee
pursued the rest that escaped beyond the riuer, and
there meeting Colonell *Hatsfield*, who with a com-
panie of his owne, being not farre from thence en-
quartered, came to succour Colonell *Paul*, hee put
Hatsfield also to flight, and tooke many good Hor-
ses, and Prisoners, whom he brought backe into the
Quarter, where all his men inriched themselues of
the spoiles, which their enemies had robbed, and
there brought together.

In the first heate, there was killed a very little
Dwarfe, by a stroake that fell vpon his head, before
hee that gaue it knew that he hit some body, where-
at *Dubattel* was much displeased.

At that time Colonell *Horatio Paul* did escape,
which he had not leasure to doe at the third time, as
you shall vnderstand, assoone as we shall come a-
gaine vnto him : The time calling vs now to looke
what ceremonies there are prepared at *Wurtzburg*,
for the installment of a new Duke.



ON the 18. of *Iuly* last at the evening, Duke *Bernard of Saxon-Weymar*, being accompanied with his brother Duke *Ernest*, and diuers *Earles*, *Lords*, *Colonells* and *Caualleers*, did ariue at *Wurtzburg*.

The next morning (being the 19. of *Iuly*) hee came to the Cathedrall Church, where his Chaplaine, named Doctor *Lhlupper*, made a Sermon vpon the vision of King *Beltesbazzar*, *Who in a dreame saw a great tree*, &c, in the 10, 11, and 12. Verl. of the 4. Chapter of *Daniel* (which was his Text) very learnedly displaying the mutuall duties of Princes and their Subiects.

The Sermon being finished, the said Duke *Bernard* was brought vp to the Castle; where all the Nobility, Gentry, and principall Officers and Magistrates, both of all the Countrey of *Franconia* and of *Wurtzburg*, were assembled: And there in a very rich faire great roome, one of the Secretaries of the Earle of *Brandenstein* (who is the richest Lord and Gouvernour in *Franconia*) did read an order sent by the *Swedish* Chancellor, for the admission of Duke *Barnerd*: And thereupon the said Earle himselve made an eloquent speech, wherein he deduced the iust donation, first made by the late King, and since confirmed by the Crowne of *Sueden* (and saying these words, hee withall did present the Letters of donation) of the Dukedomes of *Franconia* and of
Bamberg

Bamberg vnto the said Duke *Bernard*; whom there hee did present vnto the assembly for their Prince, Duke and Master.

The Chancellor of *wurtzburg*, in answere vnto the said Earles oration, in the name of, and for all the States there assembled, made also a faire speech of thankesgiuing and congratulation; declaring their generall readinesse and contentment faithfully to obey and to serue so deseruing a Prince, &c.

To this the Chancellors speech, His Highnesse (the new Duke of *Franconia*) made an answere himselfe with a loud voyce and chearefull countenance, promising and assuring, that hee would truely and carefully keepe, maintaine and protect the states and euery one in their rights, priuiledges and preeminences; with all iustice and equity.

This being done; The Nobility and Gentry performed in order, their homage; And the Counsellors, Magistrates, and Corporations tooke a corporall oath for their allegiance and fealty: Which being also ended, there was read an act or deed, whereby it was declared how the two Bishopricks of *wirtzburg* and *Bamberg*, did belong and should remaine for euer vnto Duke *Bernard*, his Heires and Successors: And if he should haue no Heires of his body, that then they should fall vnto his Brother and his Heires; and if they should faile, then vnto the next Heires of the house of *Saxen*; And if all the House of *Saxen* should come to faile, then the said Countreys should returne againe to the Crowne of *Sweden*.

After

After all these ceremonies, the new Duke of *Franconia* was brought to keepe his Table, and whilest every one according to his quality was sitting downe to dinner, all the Peeces of Ordnance, both of the Castle and of the Towne, were twice shot off, as did likewise all the Musqueteers; and it was obserued that the first Peece that fire was giuen vnto, did burst, and although there was a great throng of people neere it, and every where else, yet was there no harme at all done, saue only one Souldier was hurt thereby that he died; so that the people tooke it for a very good *Omen*, crying, That this creation would bring forth a good Peace, and that they were most happy in hauing both so valiant and kind a Prince, that could both protect, and would deliuer them from all further oppression and feare. Thus the rest of that day was spent in mirth.

Some dayes after, the new Duke of *Franconia* was bent to put all things in good order; and hauing established the gouernement as he thought best during his absence, he parted from *Wirtsburg* and past at *Norimberg*, and thence he returned to his Army, which with *Gustavus Horns*, lay encamped neere *Donawert*. There we will for a while leaue him, and returne to speake of the third fortunate encounter which *Dubattel* had with Colonell *Horatio Paul*.

And that he may the better meet with him, we craue leaue to goe and fetch Martiall *Holke* backe from *Leipsich*, in whose company and cōmand *Horatio Paul* is, comming from thence all laden with rich booties, as all the rest of that Imperiall army was.

Generall



Generall *Holke*, fearing hee might bee met withall at *Leipsich*, and forced to leaue there behind him, what he had extorted and robbed both there, and at *Hall* and other places, made his retreat with as much speede, and by the very same way as hee was come.

Hee ariued within a very few dayes neere *Hof* in *Voitland*: And in the very same towne, tooke his quarter Col'onell *Horatio Paul*.

Col'onell *Dubattel*, who (as wee haue told you) is Gouvernour in *Franconia* and *Bamberg*, where then he had his quarter, hauing gotten intelligence both of *Holkes* hastie proceeding, speeding, and spoiling in *Misnia*, and of his speedy and great iourneys back againe, gathered together out of diuers Garrisons vnder his command, some 60. companies of Horse and Dragoneers, and ariued with them the 29. of *August* (being *Thursday*) towards euening at *Hof*, where he found the rich conquerers, very much toyled and weary, and not giuing them leaue to rest that night, buried a 100. thereof in a neuer-passing night, tooke many Officers Prisoners, got 4. Corners, aboue 500. Horses, and (which was the Loadstone that had drawne his men most powrefully thither) many Waggon laden with riches, besides other great booties of Gold and Siluer, the Imperialists that could escape, both forgetting their wearinesse, and leauing behind them what they so farre had gone for, saued themselves by flight: Col'onell

Q

Horatio

Horatio Paul had the same desire, and designe, but not the like good successe, hee had in his last defeat and flight: For endeauouring to passe the riuer of *Saal*, hee there lost first the Foord, and then his life.

Generall *Holke*, who not farre off, lay at *Andorf*, where feeling his body struck by the Plague (which did much rage in his Army) began to feele his soule worse struck and tormented by his ill conscience.

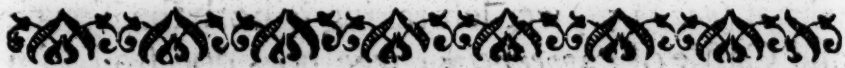
Thus lying in anguish of body and mind, seeing himselfe, that but now commanded a whole Army, wholly forsaken by all, except onely some few, and base seruants, and by one Woman, who (poore soule) hauing beene made much of by him in his prosperity, did now proue her selfe an example of loue and constancy amongst her sex, in keeping him in his extremity: Hee calles out for helpe and comfort, not for his body, but for his soule; and finding none in the learning of those Priests, whose doctrine and religion, hee hitherto had so eagerly protected, and calling to minde the seedes that had beene sowne in him by his Parents, and the Protestant Ministers, during his first education, (for he was borne and bred in *Holstein*) hee doth desire to heare once againe before hee died, those which lately when hee was well, hee did scorne to heere, nay persecute and kill: Hee sends out for a Minister, offers money (euen 600. dollars were offered) and safety to any Minister, that would come to giue him some consolation.

But alas there is none to be found or discovered,
they

they being all fled or hidd, wheresoeuer his Armie goeth: Yet at last one is found out, and perswaded to draw neere.

But bebold, before the newes of his long craued ariuall came to his lodging, this wretched Generall *Holke* was called, and departed out of this World, ending together his life and cruelties.

His Army, daily decreasing by the said infection, wee will now leaue vpon the borders of *Bohemia*, about *Egra* and *Konigsmert*, vntill his Imperiall Maestie doe send another Commander to succcede *Holke*, in his place, and meane while passe ouer againe towards *Bauaria* and *Alsatia*.



NOW because we doe meet, vpon our iourney towards those parts, with some strange news of an apparition in the Moone; giue vs leaue to tell it in a few words, to shorten our way: And thus it is; That one *Streiter* Doctor in Phisicke at *Spire*, trauellling to *Strasbnrg* in the company of a Butcher and one *Charles Borman*, Post of *Strasburg*, and being come neere the Village called *Einret*, on the 15. of *July* last betwixt eight and nine of the clocke at night, saw the Moone; which foure dayes since had beene at full, and was then in her wane, by the conjunction of another lesse Moone, which mooued about and about the true Moone, grew (as it were) full againe; And soone after changed into the shape,

of a Deaths-head, which by and by was also turned into the forme of a mans face, representing (as a very neate and true picture) the late King of *Sweden*, for the space of a quarter of an houre.

Thus much and more was reported and written of this Night apparition from diuers parts; which leauing to euery ones opinion, we craue onely leaue to say, that whosoever is well acquainted with the credulous humour of the *German Nation*, knowes well, that such miracles and signes are frequent, and passe as currant amongst the simple honest people there, as Spirits and exorcismes amongst the *Romanists* euery where.

Comming now backe againe to *Gustavus Horn*, whom (*pag. 15.*) wee left taking in both the Towne and Castle of *Pappenheim*; wee now doe find him gone from thence, and entered into the vpper *Palatinate*, and there being come before *Newmarck*, the the same was surrendered vnto him on *Thursday* the 21. of *June*, vpon composition: the Garrison comming forth, to part onely with their swords, tooke for the most part seruice vnder him.

From thence he had an intent to goe further into the *Palatinate*; but being aduertised that the *Bauarian Army* was stirring about *Ratisbone*, he marched backe towards *Donawert*; And for the better assuring of *Ausburg* (which was often threatned by the *Bauarians*) he sent two Regiments more into it.

Meane while the Camp, which he had about *Donawert*, was daily furnished out of *Augsburg* with all manner

manner of Viſtualls and Ammunition. And the Imperialiſts began to ſtrengthen themſelves very much about *Memmingen* and *Kempten*; and there came dayly diuers reports of the Duke of *Feria* his coming out of *Italy* with a mighty army. Therefore *Gustavus Horn* went himſelfe to *Augsburg*, where ſoone after he was met by Duke *Bernard*, and many other Colonells: Who hauing conſulted together, did part againe from thence to pay and prepare their Armies (lying neere *Donawert*) to march.

The very day of their parting from *Augsburg* came vnto them *Monſiere Kitner* a *Bauarian* Commiſſioner, to treat with them for the redeeming of ſuch Hoſtages as were kept there, and at *Vlm*, for the promiſed contribution of part of *Bauaria*; for the which he offered 150000. Dollars: But becauſe there was more due, his offer was not accepted.

Soone after, they being broken vp with their ſeueral Armies, Duke *Bernard* marched towards *Onolſbach*; the country thereabouts ſuffering extreame miſeries, by dayly Sallies and Inroades of the Garriſon of *Liechtenaw*, lying one *Germane* league from thence.

This *Liechtenaw* he beſieged, and in a few dayes tooke it vpon compoſition, and ſo freed the whole country from further troubles.

Gustavus Horn went towards *Lawingen*, where, hauing provided all neceſſaries for his Army, he marched from thence on the 19. of *Auguſt* to *Gensburg*.

There he lay alſo a while, waiting for Commiſſary *Oſſa* (who he knew would come forth of *Lindaw*

to ioyne with the Duke of *Feria*) and meane while (not to loose his time) he tooke *Guntzberg*, a strong place belonging to the *Fuggers*, where hee found great store of goods, and all manner of prouision.

The 18. of *September*, many of the *Bauarian* Forces past not farre from *Augsburg* towards *Fuessen*; there to ioyne with the *Spanish* Armie, which was now marching through *Tyrol*; whereof *Gustavus Horn* being aduertised, hee sent for Duke *Bernard* backe againe, and likewise for the *Palatine* of *Birkenfelt*, who was besieging *Haguenaw* in *Alsatia*, where the *Swedish* had lately taken in *Dachstein*, a very strong Towne; not farre from *Strasburg*.

And because it was not knowne, which way the Duke of *Feria* would take; *Gustavus Horn* went with his Armie towards *Constance*, and laid the siege before it, beating it furiously with his Canon, hoping to take it: But it being very well furnished and defended, by 4000. Imperiall Souldiers that were in it, hee mist it for that time: Yet that hee might not loose all his paines, and repent altogether of his comming before it, hee there got into his hands (by interception) a very rich booty, all the treasure (valued aboue 500000. dollars) which the Bishop and the Count of *Firstenberg*, had packt vp together, and sent out of the towne towards *Lindau*, farre stronger then *Constance*.

The Duke of *Wirtemberg* was also sent for, to come and ioyne his Armie with the *Swedes*; whereas euer since *Iune* last, hee had in vaine besieged *Villingen*, a towne belonging to the Heires of the late Arch-Duke

Arch-Duke *Leopoldus*. For besides the time and expences, he lost a great many of his Souldiers before it : And especially on the latter end of *July*, two of his Regiments, commanded by *Shauelitzky* and *Degenfelt*, were well knockt.

And as the Imperialists that lay at *Villingen*, and also the *Bauarian* troopes, whereof 4000. did joyne with 1500. *Neapolitan* Horse, that ariued about the beginning of *September* at *Fuessen*, did often surprise and beate their enemies in diuers quarters : So successfullly also came some Regiments of the *Bauarian* Armie, on the 8. of *September*, before *Newburg* on the *Danube*, and beating the same sorely and incessantly with their Ordnance, forced the Garrison therein to surrender it vpon composition; on the 11. of *September*, this good successe of the *Bauarians*, made those of *Augsburg* much afraid, so that by 1500. new leauied men, and 150. Horse, they speedily increased their garrison, which before already was 3400. men strong.

But by that time the Duke of *Feria* did ariue himselfe, and hauing ioyned with his Armie that he brought ont of *Italy* (some said 12000. others 8000. strong) with *Altringer* and *Ossus* Forces; about the middle of *September* they began to march, (being in all, about 26000. strong) towards *Smaben*, hauing an eye vpon *Augsburg*: But because Duke *Bernard* of *Saxon* was already ariued neere it, they marched on towards *Memmingen*, and then the said Generalls parting not farre assunder, *Altringer* went with his Armie before *Bibrach*, and laying the siege before

before it on the 24, the same was surrendred vp vnto him on the 28. of *September* vpon a very fauourable composition, containing 13. Articles, with good conditions for the inhabitants, for the most part Protestants; but after the Towne was surrendred, the agreement was not long remembered nor kept.

This losse of *Birach* was followed by an overthrow giuen vnto the *Swedish* Colonell *Sperruter*; Who being commanded to march on the Frontiers of *Bauaria*, to breake some bridges, arriued with his Troopes at *Shongau*; where hauing quartered himselfe, some Companies of *Croates*, gaue him an vnlooked for visit, slew aboue 50. and tooke many of his men prisoners: He therefore made his retreat to *Fridrichingen*, about two Leagues from *Augsburg*, intending there to intrench; and there to make incursions into *Bauaria*.

But the *Bauarians*, hauing gotten knowledge from the Boores thereabouts of the constitution of his Quarter, fell into it, fired the Village and slew about 20. of *Sperruters* men, and amongst them two Captaines; and there perished in the fire about 200. Horses.

Hitherto *Gustavus Horn* lost his time and paines before *Constance*, and withall his waiting there to hinder the *Duke de Ferias* passage: And *Duke Bernard* went with his Forces vpwards along the *Danube*, breaking of diuers Bridges; till the *Italian* *Banarian* Armies were ariued neere *Vberlingen*.

Then did *Horn* come away from before *Constance*, and *Duke Bernard* also came neere him, as likewise
Palatine

Palatine Christian of Birkenfelt; all which intrenched themselves neere *Dutlingen* not far from the *Catholike* armies: both parties shewed themselves each to the other in battaglia, but neither of them forsooke their advantages; and so would come to no Battell. The one had an intent and desire to get into the Dukedome of *Wirtemberg*, and the other as much relation to hinder it: Want of Victualls was the meanes to seperate them, neither party being able long to lie idle without sustenance. The *Catholike* army faining to march backward, went (as afterwards appeared) towards *Switzerland*, there to get passage over the *Rhine*; and in their passage they tooke againe from the *Swedens*, the foure Wood-townes (otherwise *waldstet*) *waldshut*, *Laffenbirg*, *Sieckengen* and *Rhinefeld*, which the *Rhinegrau* had taken but some few weekes before. There was a *Swedish* Garison in *Rhinefelden*, which (the Towne being taken by force) were put to the sword, But the other three Townes were forsaken by the *Swedens* before the Duke *de Ferias* arrivall, who from *Rhinefeld* marched with the armies towards *Basell*, of whom the said two Generalls *Feria* and *Altringer* demanded and obtained both the passe and prouision of Victualls for payment for their armies. Thus without any opposition and losse they arrived not far from *Brissach* on the 20. of *October*, daily consulting how to victuall & refresh that strong place with all necessaries. Then came both parties againe the one neere the other: *Gustavus Horn* and the said *Palatine* being also come over the *Rhine* and ioyned with the *Rhinegrau*, who, as soone as he heard of his enemies passage and comming, had forsaken his siege before *Brissach*, and now with the other two *Swedish* Commanders, lay encamped betwixt *Colmar* and *Sletstat*. The

Spanish and *Imperiall* or *Bauarian* armies entrenched themselves likewise in diuers quarters, keeping so good watch, that at seuerall times some *Swedish* troops made in vaine some attempts against them. But on the 17. of *October*, some *Svedes* fell vpon the *Spaniards*, enquartered and entrenched at *Meinheim*, and slew some 200. of them. The *Rhinegrau* also with his *Cauallry* being euery day abroad, killed diuers times some, & brought at once 150 horses and other booties and prisoners into *Colmar*. The *Duke* and *Altringer* perceiuing that *Horn* and the *Palatine* were come into *Alsatia* (for they past the *Rhine* at *Strasburg*) and neere them, (for on the 28. of *October* they began to play with their Ordnance into the *Catholike* Camp, and skirmishing all that day till the night did quiet them) did at night retire a little backe against the hils neere *Slutz*, *Gebwiler* and *Watwiler*, where they strongly entrenched themselves; the *Swedish* following them and still comming neerer, that againe on the 19. there past some skirmishes, wherein the *Svedes* got diuers prisoners, and from them knowledge that their enemies began to send their baggage and waggons backe againe towards *Basel*. The *Swedish* army, seeing the *Catholike* army could not bee drawn out of their aduantagious & strong intrenched Camp, went on the 24. of *October* backe toward *Colmar*. There newes came to *Horn*, that the *Catholike* armies were againe diuided; the *Duke de Feria* marching towards *Dan*, and *Altringer* was nigh *Ensisheim*, intending to repasse the *Rhine* at *Brissach*. Hee therefore sent strict order into *Strasburg*, *Colmar* and other Townes, that all his Officers and Souldiers should speedily come (vpon paine of death) each to their Regiments vnto him, to march where he should lead them.

Thus

Thus are we now forced with *Altringer* to forsake the Duke of *Feria*, leaving the Palatine and Rhinegrave to waite on him, if he should come backe; and going after the Imperiall Army under *Altringers* command, wee doe finde the same, the latter end of *October* before *Kentzinger* both engaged in, and by the speedy following and arrivall of *Horn*, disengaged from the siege thereof. There we must also take our leave of *Altringer*, retiring (as it seemes) towards *Swaben*, and withall of *Gustavus Horn*, following and wayting on him: and return to Duke *Bernhard*, whom we left with his Forces neere *Dutlingen*, and who thence for his person posted to *Francfort* to speake with the *Director Generall*, as hee did on the 20. of *October*, and being come backe to his troupes, he began to prepare for some particular designe, and marched backe againe with his Army to *Vlm*, where hee arrived on the thirteenth at night: and from thence (after he received out of that Citie, such provision of amunition and necessaries as was requisite for the siege of a towne lying on a River) hee marched towards *Aichstet*, which the *Bavarians* had againe forsaken; and passing, tooke *Newburg*, and having left a garison there under *Collonell de Rosse*, it was supposed hee would march towards *Bohemia*, or in the *Vpper-Palatinate*; but he went directly to *Ratisbon*, (commonly called *Regensburg*) and besieged the same on both sides of the *Danube*: *Collonell Dubattel*, who with some troupes was come to him neere *Donawert*, tooke with his *Dragons* by force, the Castle called *Donawstauff*, which doth command the River: and the Duke

R

himselfe

himselfe tooke the Court, which lyeth neere the Bridge of *Ratisbone*, on the other side of the Danube, and made his approaches, whilest his Cavalry made inrodes as farre as *Passaw* and *Branna*, and brought continually good booties, cattell, and prisoners. His Generall Major *Vsler*, met and defeated also 200. Muskettiers that were going to lye in garison at *Straubingen*: Other Forces of his, commanded by Colonell *Hastuer*, tooke the towne of *Veltburg*, and besieged also the Castle. At last the garrison of *Ratisbone* came to composition, and the Citie was surrendred and taken by the said Duke *Bernhard*, upon this agreement.

A C C O R D,

Wherupon the renowned, ancient, Imperiall Citie and passage of the Danube, Regensburg, hath been delivered to Duke Bernhard of Saxen, &c.

VHereas Wee *Bernhard*, by the Grace of God, Duke of *Saxen*, &c. have besieged the Citie of *Ratisbon*, and now (by Gods assistance) brought the siege to a wished end, therefore we have agreed with, and granted unto the honourable *Iohn Baron* of *Teybertz*, *Bavarian* Commander, from thence to part upon these conditions.

This



1

THis very day he shall deliver unto us a Post
(or part of the Wall) the breach whereof shall
presently be possessed and kept by our Watch.

2

To morrow (the fift of this present November) the said Commander shall march forth, and depart by break of day, with bagge and baggage, their Armes, Drummes beating, and Trumpets sounding. But the Ensignes he shall (passing) deliver unto our hands, it being left to our pleasure to redeliver them to him back again: As for himselfe, and his Officers, that belong to the Garrison, shall have their baggage, as much as shall appertaine to every one, and with a sufficient Convoy be conducted to Ingolstat.

3

If there should bee amongst them any souldier, that runne away from this our army, he is to bee delivered unto us.

R 2

4 All

All amunition, Ordnance, materials, and such provision as resteth, shall bee delivered, and nothing concealed, but with all other victuals remaine in the Towne.

None of the said Commanders troopes, nor any other souldier, shall take, nor carry away any thing from any Citizen or inhabitant.

All prisoners of what condition soever, shall be delivered us back againe.

If any souldier shall have a minde to serve us, he shall have his liberty to do it.

If any Citizen should by way of debts, or otherwise bee obliged to any souldier, the same by these Articles shall be made of no value, and of no effect.

The said Commander shall, upon waggons, or otherwise, carry away neither mony, nor any other thing (how small soever) received from suspected persons; otherwise this agreement shall bee nullified, and of no effect.

10

And that all these Articles be duly observed, the Commander is to leave with us, acceptable and sufficient hostages.

*In witnesse hereof, this Accord and Agreement hath been signed by our appointed Generall Major, and the said Commander, and by their scales confirmed. Given in the Camp before Ratisbon, the 4 of November. 1633.
Signed*

Lars Kage. Iohn de Teubreze.



NOW (and, we suppose, but now) is it time for us to go back againe into *Silesia*; And if some do think we have too long delayed, to returne unto, and speake againe of the Duke of *Fridlands* actions there, We hope wee shall obtaine their pardon, seeing wee can assure them, that his maine actions, almost ever since we left him, were to muse and study, and now and then againe to treat, and by that meanes to bring to passe what he found his armes were not able to do. For having after his retreat from before *Swinitz*, encamped and entrenched his Army in an advantagious post betwixt *Branna* & *Reichenbach* (as we did touch pag. 21.) even as the yeare before he had done neare *Norimberg*; and soone after encreased his campe, bringing his trenches neare *Wisenrod*, about halfe a league from *Swinitz*: The *Swedish* and *Electoral* Armies were forced to encampe and entrench themselves also neare *Swinitz* and *Striga*, so neare to the Imperiall Campe, that they could reach with their ordnance (and in some places with their muskets) one the other; Both parties endeavouring by their Cavalrie and inroads to cut off, and intercept each the others provisions and Convoys: And indeed the Imperiall *Cra-bates*, did bury many a Towne and Village in their ashes. As for the Armies, they did lye a great while almost without any attempts, as if they were but to behold and consider one the other.

At

At that time (in the beginning of August) the Princes and States of *Silesia* assembled themselves at *Breslaw* to consult, what was best for their safetie in so unsafe and troublesome a time. There arrived also Generall *Arnheim*, endeavouring to perswade them to enter into the Union with the *Swedes*, and other united Princes Protestants. The answer they gave him, was, They shortly would send their Deputies unto the Electors of *Saxen* and *Brandenburg*, and to the *Rex Chancellor of Sweden*, to treat with them of that matter: and meane while, they (as being themselves Protestants) would give all possible assistance and furtherance unto the said *Swedish* and *Electoral* Armies, praying withall, that a stricter discipline, then formerly, should be observed amongst the Souldiers. What other affaires were then agitated, we have not learned, Neither can we tell you what was concluded at the dyet, that soone after was kept at *Franckfort* on the Maine, by the foure superior Circles of *Germany*, about the same time.

Generall Lieutenant *Arnheim*, and the Prince of *Denmarke*, not to spend their time still idle, parted soone after from their Campe with an army of 10000. men, and past before *Fridlands* Campe, in hope to draw him forth to fight: But seeing he scorned it, they went on to *Nemmarck* (a Towne in *Silesia*, not long before taken by the *Imperiallists*) and tooke the same backe againe; opening withall, the passage betwixt their Campe and *Sminitz*, for the reliefe of their want.

Collonel *Dougal* also (commonly called *Dubalt* or *Duwalt*) did surprise the Towne of *Lemberg*, where
he

he found much provision, and 15 peeces of ordnance marked with *Fridlands* armes. On the contrary, the *Crabates* and *Croates* past then the River *Oder* at *Segast*, and having ransaked the Townes of *Crentsberg*, *Landsstat* and *Bitshem*, brought with them to the Campe great number of cattell.

Meane while the *Plague* and *Famine* (as if they were sent to try whether they or the *Fire* and the *Sword* were more awfull and wofull) began to make a lamentable desolation both in the Townes, Countrey, and Campes; and gave (perhaps) occasion that the Imperial *Generalissimo* and his *Enemies* spoke and hearkened againe of a Treaty; and to that end were sent to and fro divers Officers, to make a truce for foure weekes; during which, neither party was to send any succour to their other associates in the Empire. To make this truce, or cessation of armes, the yong Prince of *Denmarke* (named *Duke Vlrice*, whom some few yeares since was here in England) was also employed; He, having beene invited by Collonel *Piccolomini* to a conference, came without any suspition into *Piccolominis* quarter, where they both discoursed long together; And at last the Prince, having taken leaue, was going away, when *Piccolomini* calling him backe said, *One word more*, and then turning himselfe, hee was traiterously shot through the body, the bullet passing through his backe, lungs, and liuer, went out againe at the belly. He was carried away to his owne quarter, after he had liued few houres, and made some complaints against so foule a fallhood, saying, If the King, his father, did not, yet God would reuenge his death,

death, and so he dyed. His body was carried in warlike solemnity to *Lignitz* on the $\frac{16}{18}$. of August last.

The *Imperialists* did excuse this fact, some saying it was done by a jester, others by a foole of *Piccolomini's*, But it hath afterwards been confirmed by many heads, that it was done by a *Huntsman*, an excellent shooter, who not to misse, did use a and soone after arriued at *Vienna*. The newes of this brave Prince his death was sent by *Arnheim* to his Father, the King of *Denmarke*, who (dissembling, no doubt, the extreme grieffe he then must needs receiue at this sudden fall of one of the best pillars of his house) sent this answer unto *Arnheim*.

S

A



A Letter written by the King of
Denmarke unto Generall Lieute-
nant *John George* of Arnheim.

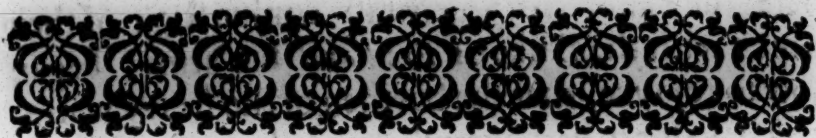
CHristian the fourth, by the grace of God, &c.
Honorab^{le}, Welbelov^{ed}, &c. We have recei-
ved a grievous affliction, when by your letters
wee understood, that lately the illustrious
Prince our late deare Sonne, Duke Vlrice (of
blessed memory) was by a shot hurt, and a few
houres after, (God so permitting it) by an un-
timely death bereaved of his life. We could have
wished that he (mindfull both of our fatherly
Commandements and of his owne filiall pro-
mise) had not entred into any military charge, but
onely seene and observed those warlike actions
thereby (as we graciously did desire and hope) to
get some knowledge and experience for a future
good and service, our Crowne might once have
required. But whereas against our fatherly will
and consent, he did otherwise, and entred in the
service

service of the Elector of Saxen, and there lost and finished his Princely life in his youth : Therefore wee will not doubt, but that the said Elector in consideration of the faithfull services, which our late Sonne hath done unto him, will now also vouchsafe and honour him with such funerals, as in the like cases for such deserving persons and Cavaliers are fit and requisite. For our part we do not intend to aske or pretend any thing that he left behinde him, or maybe due unto him. This we have thought good to give you notice of, remaining ready to favour you, &c. Given in our Fort of Glucksfat the 27. of August. 1633.



Notwithstanding that such a thunderclap hapning
 that calme weather, made divers feare and beleeve
 that from the parts it was come, there was no faire
 weather, or true peace to be looked for: Yet never-
 thelesse the intended Truce was made, and the preten-
 ded peace (for the generall good of both parties there
 ingaged against each other) so treated of, that the one
 partie (too credulous) did quite neglect their owne,
 and the other party (more subtle and dissembling)
 seemed onely to respect their generall welfare and pro-
 fit. It is needlesse here to repeate the Articles agitated
 and treated upon, betwixt the two parties, since they
 were but the same we presented unto you herebefore.
 It sufficeth to assure you (as we can truely doe) that
 all the Protestants, even those that formerly had often
 beene deceived by the Romanists, began to perswade
 themselves, and firmly to beleeve, that the Duke of
Fridland would fall off from the Emperour and the
 Catholique party, and make himselfe King of *Bohe-*
mia, &c. Euery one bringing such reasons as his owne
 fancie could afford. And one thing principally which
 made men the more credulous in this hard point of
 trusting, was, that Generall *Arnheim* came himselfe
 to the Swedish Chancellour, and having conferred
 with him, parted from him againe very well satisfied.
 The Electors both of *Saxen*, and of *Brandenburg*, no
 lesse then their Generals and Officers, being (as it
 were)

were) fully assured of a generall conjunction of their armies with the Duke of *Fridland* his army, began now to rejoyce, that the burthen of the heavy warres which so long had overwhelmed them, should now be lightened. And because their residences are farre asunder, and many instructions, propositions, answers, replies and orders for so weighty and miraculous a worke, were necessary, the said cessation of armes (almost expired) was againe prolonged for a fortnight more, that the generall conjunction of the three severall armies (to wit, of the Imperiall, the Royall or Swedish, and the Electorall, or Saxonian and Brandenburgian) might more conveniently bee performed on the $\frac{28}{18}$ of *September* last. And to shew how sincerely the old man, the Count of *Thurn*, did meane it, wee here present to you a copie of the Letter hee wrote to that end to his Colonels.



A Copie of the Letter written by
the Swedish Generall, the old Count of
Thurne to his Colonels.

V *H*ereas this day Duke Francis Albert, Field
Marshall, &c. arrived in great haste, hath
clearly informed us, that both the Electors
of Saxon and Brandenburg, and their Lieutenant Ge-
nerall, as likewise the Lord Chancellour of Sweden, have
agreed and perfected all things for the generall good of
the Protestants, according to their owne wishes; So that
thereupon the generall coniunction of the three armies
is to be made on the ¹⁵_{th} of this moneth, in the field called
Kauth. These are therefore to require you, to direct
your march and affaires so, that on the said day you doe
appeare with all your troupes, without misse, neere the
said Kauth, at the generall Rendezvous. And for
your better and further information, you are to dispatch
two dayes before you march, an Officer or other fit per-
son to our Camp before Swinitz, to receive (if need shall
be) what shall be commanded. Meane while you are al-
so to take order that all your Milice be provided with
victuals and other necessaries for eight dayes. And be-
cause the Plague is fierce in divers places, you are with
speciall care to admonish your men to the feare of God, to
keepe them in strict order and discipline, that they doe
live

live as it is fit for Christians, abstaining from all cruelties and diuellish excesses, and not oppressing or vexing the poore country people, already eaten up and ruined; lest our God, (who still is iustly angry against us) be more offended, and forced to aggravate his punishment upon us. These things your Lordship is to observe, and to come to the appointed place, assuring your selfe and souldiers, that God graciously regarding our sufferings and patience, will shortly grant them better quarters and entertainement. And for our part, Wee will, as a father, take all care for their satisfaction. Given Gichholtz the $\frac{22}{15}$ of September, 1633.

Henry, Earle of Thurn.

But



BUt all this on the one side so plainly intended, and on the other so fairely pretended agreement, conjunction, and peace, broke at an instant like a glasse, and vanished like a smoke in manner following.

Generall *Arnheim* being come backe againe and arrived in his army, went presently over to the *Generalissimo* the Duke of *Fridland*, in his quarter, and there made him an ample relation of what hee had done here and there in *Germany*, and withall deliuered unto him the Instrument of their agreement under the desired Seales: Whereat the said *Generalissimo* seemed very ioyfull and much contented, saying; Your Lordship hath much deserued both at the hands of all the Princes interessed, & of their Posterity, and is worthy of eternall praise. After this Generall *Arnheim* tooke his leaue, and being come into his owne quarter hee made report, how well all was past betwixt him and the Duke: adding withall, But I do maruell, that the *Generalissimo* made no mention of the quarters we are to take: It is fit and necessarie, that we be thereof informed; And asked the Duke of *Saxen Lawenburg*, Whether hee would bee pleased to ride over to the Duke of *Fridland*, and to know his pleasure. The Duke of *Saxen* answered; I will go to him, as if I came onely to giue him a visit; And accordingly he went, being accompanied by diuers Caualeers. Being come to the *Generalissimo*, and hauing spoken a while with

with him, he at last made mention of the conjunction, and asked, *In what manner, and to what place shall wee take our march?* Fridland answered, *Straightway against the Enemy.* Lawenburg, *Against what Enemy?* Fridland: *Against the Swedes that lye here in the Countrey, and are our nearest Enemies.* Lawenburg, *God forbid: I pray, do not jest, resolve us earnestly.* Fridland: *I speake earnestly, and this is my finall resolution.* Lawenburg: *You will be pleased to consider what hath beene accorded and agreed: The Swedes are as well as we comprehended in the agreement. To commit such a fact against them, would be an offence both against God, against Our Consciences, and against all honour and honestie. Let me heare your categoricall declaration.* Fridland. *You have heard and do heare it, I remaine constant in this, and take no other resolution.*

The Duke of Saxen Lawenburg, seeing that it was as much to speak any more to *Walsstein*, as to a *Wall* or a *Stein* (in English a stone) did turne away very angry, tooke his horse, and (remembering what thanks the Prince of Denmarke had lately received for his paines in the like employment) went away as fast as he could, detesting both the fallhood of the one partie, and the credulity of the other.

The Protestant Commanders finding themselves wholly deceived in their expectation, and their troops much decayed and weakened by plague and hunger, and withall discontented for want of pay, resolved to part, and *Arnheim* himselfe on the 27. of September did informe the *Old Count of Thurne*, who lay entrenched in the passage of *Steinaw*, that hee would

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breake

breake up the next night, and take his march towards *Bohemia*, or as he should finde best elsewhere. And so indeed he did, and arrived with all the Electorall army neare *Dresden* in *Misnia*, hauing left with *Count of Thurne* onely 3000. foot, and about 400. horse in the said Sconce. And there we must leave *Arnheim*, blamed by diuers, and much suspected generally, untill by his future actions he do either purge or condemne himselfe: And returning to *Wallstein*, we do finde him no more in his trenches, but in the field with a powerful and threatning Armie, marching towards *Steinaw*, where that you may without addition or detraction understand what he hath performed; We here set before your eyes his owne letters written to the Emperour, thus interpreted.



A Copie of the Duke of *Fridlands*
Letter to the Emperour, written from his
Camp at *Steinaw*, the $\frac{1}{2}$. of *Octob.* 1633.

MOst August, &c. Your Imperiall Maiestie
bath already by severall Letters, under-
stood, how the treaty of peace, having with-
out any fruit beene broken: the enemy did divide
his troupes into two Armies, whereof the one
was led by the Lievetenant Generall, George of
Arnhem, towards *Milnia*; having made a
bridge at *Pirn* over the *Elbe*, intending (without
doubt) according to the ad-vertisements I re-
ceive, to enter into *Bohemia*, where notwith-
standing hee shall meet with the Count *Gallas*,
who already hath taken his post neere *Leutme-
ritz*, to hinder his passage, to which effect I have
also sent him more men. And the other army, with
the Swedish troupes, did remaine in *Silesia*, under
the command of the old Count of *Thurn*, & *Du-
balt*, who being incamped neere *Steinaw*, I cau-
sed part of mine Army, commanded by *Shaffgots*,

to passe on the other side of the Oder, to binder the enemies retreat: and I advanced my self with the maine Army on this side the river: which having perceived, he presently began to treat, and agreed with me, delivering into my hands all his Ensignes, Cornets, and artillery, with all the ammunition: and all the common souldiers promised to serve in mine Army, where indeed they were put under. But as for the Officers that would not serve, I granted unto them to retire, and particularly to the said Count of Thurn and Dubalt, but yet with this condition, that all the places they hold in Silesia, shall be restored; and meane while these two heads remaine with me for hostages and sureties untill it be all accomplished. To which end I have already dispatched the said Shaffgots, to cause all the enemies garrison to part: And for my part I doe march with mine Army towards Glogaw, to take it in, as likewise Crossen, & to regaine and assure whole Silesia.

This being done, I intend to advance against Lievetenant Generall Arnheim, with this assured hope, that your Imperiall Maiesty shall shortly understand newes of my further happy proceeding, &c.

After

After the taking of *Steinaw*, the *Generalissimo* advanced and tooke in *Crossen*, and divers other places, and came as farre as *Francfort* on the *Oder*, which he easily tooke, because the garrison (according as they had beene commanded) had forsaken it, and was retired to *Custrin*. For this sudden comming of *Walstein*, caused a great feare every where, even in *Pomerania*, and in the Marquisat of *Brandenburg*.

Being at *Francfort*, & hearing that all things succeeded according to his own wish, he there did set againe at liberty (as it is written from divers parts) both the old Count of *Thurn*, and *Dubalt*; whom he had kept almost two whole weekes; but the next day, newes being brought unto him, that divers places in *Silesia* stood to their owne defence, and that the Swedish garrisons did little, or rather not at all respect the Accord made betwixt him and the Count of *Thurn*, & *Dubalt* he did, (though too late) repent of the courtesie shewed unto them, who were by that time farre enough out of his reach.

Landsberg did limit his progresse; the Swedish or German souldiers that were put in his army run again over to the Protestants: the Elector of *Brandenburg* (recollecting himself) made a new declaration, he wold remain constant to the Protestant partie, & the Swedes; *Oppelen*, *Brugg*, *Gorlitz*, and other places being summoned, opposed their enemies, and so did and doth also *Breslaw*, as appeareth by this copy of the answer written by the Magistrate and Colonell of *Breslaw*, to Colonel *Shafgotz*, bearing date, *Breslaw*, 22. *Octo.* 1633:



WEE have understood both with great
 marvell and grieſe, what an answer
 full of threatnings your Excellence hath
 made upon our Christian and reasonable declaration;
 ſaying, that unleſſe we did ſpeedily reſolve and ſubmit
 our ſelves and Towne wholly and abſolutely to your will
 and pleaſure (though without any aſſurance for our re-
 ligion or liberties) you would then without any delay
 proceed in all hoſtility againſt us; deſtroy our Country
 and the innocent people with fire and ſword; yea not
 ſpare the childe in the wombe, and blocke up our towne,
 and taking the ſame, put us all without mercy and ex-
 ception to the ſword. All which things, whether they
 may be answered for, before God, the German Empire,
 and the poſterity, and whether they are agreeable and
 fit for your honour and the Chriſtian religion, we leave
 to your conſideration. And if (againſt our hope and
 prayer) all theſe things ſhould come to paſſe: we can but
 make our moane and complaint to God, and truſt on his
 gracious deliverance & defence: knowing that he (with-
 out doubt) will viſite and puniſh againe ſuch offenders
 and their poſterity. Meane while we will injoy the com-
 fort of our good conſcience, and of the juſtice of our
 cauſe, and in the name of God, and with a ioyfull minde
 and reſolution, uſe and imploy the meanes as God and
 the neceſſity ſhall put in our hands. Proteſting withall, if
 there ſhall follow and happen ſome greater dangers, that
 before

before God and all honest men, we may remaine excused

These and other reasons, and especially want of victu-
als, forced Wallstein to march backe againe, whether to
Lusatia, Misnia, or Bohemia, (as some write) is not yet
truely knowne: therefore we will leave him, and having
thus made our circuit round about over Germany, and
craved your pardon for what omissions of particulari-
ties and other faults may have escaped us. We finde, that
the miserable combustion, and horrible destruction of the
German Empire, may iustly put us in minde of the
peacefull, quiet, and blessed estate of this Kingdome,
under the sweet and wise government of our dread So-
veraigne, daily to increase our obedience unto him,
and our thankfulness unto our God. To whom
therefore be all honour and glory for ever.

Amen.



THE
 Proceedings of his Excellency the
 Prince of ORANGE, in the Low-
 Countries.



He usuall Residency of the *Belgique* Souldiers, the Winter season you all know to be in Garrison, encompassed with strong Walles instead of Trenches, untill the Spring invites, and authority commands them to march into the the Field. This Command or Patent from the States of the Vnited Provinces was published the eighteenth of Aprill, That every Souldier should be in readines with his Armes against the three and twentieth of Aprill, vpon which day they were all to imbarke in two thousand Vessels appointed by the States to attend on them, their Generall Rendezvous was holden neare and about the Mountaine *Elterenbergh*

The Souldiers being all shipt from their Seuerall Garrisons, Count *William* of *Nassaw* (about that time Elected, Liuetennant Generall to the Prince of *Orange*, and Field Marshall) parted from the *Hage*, the foure and twentieth

V

of

of *Aprill*, to be present with the Army at theyr Landing, the next day followed him his Excellencies Regiment of Guard, and the 27. the Prince himselfe, and arrived at *Arnheym* the 29. and so marched vp higher. The inundations of the *Rhine*, which was much at that time, hindered the speedinesse of his march, so that, it was the 16. of *May*, before he came to the place where all the Grosse of the Army landed at the foote of the Mountaine *Hogenberg*; there the Prince was lodged in a Countrey Boores house untill the eighth. These two dayes whilest the Prince was here, the Army was employed in discharging the Shippes, and putting all things in good order for theyr march, some of the Ships remaind here, the rest were sent to *Orsoy*, some two Leagues beyond *Rhinebercke*, to secure the *Rhine*, and to prevent all reliefe that might be sent into *Rhinebercke*: the 9th. all the Cavallery advanced before it, and the 12. the whole Army, whom the *Spanish* Garrison from the Towne welcommed with a Volley of shot. But before we come to tell how it was beleagured, we will relate some things of the scituation, and to whom formerly it hath beene subiect, because it hath beene theyr principall designe this Summer.

Rhinebercke is a Towne which formerly appertayned to the Diocesse of *Coln*, scituate on the South-side of the *Rhine*-streame, it is not very great but strong and very commodious: as well for Traffique and Commerce, as for the Warre: environed

enviored with a double Mote, and receyueth a great Custome and *Gabele* upon all kinde of Merchandise, that is transported in Ships up and down the *Rhine*. The first time that this Towne came to be subiect to the United Provinces of the *Low-Countries*, was when the two Archbishops of *Colen* made warre one against another, at which time, the States knowing of what great consequence it would be to them to open the *Rhine*, and to passe with their Marchandise up into *Germany*, marched with a small Army out, and surprised it. But the King of *Spaine* being a neare neighbour unto it, and pressed with the same Arguments, the States were; Conceiving it would bee as beneficiall to him as them, commanded the Prince of *Parma* to lay siege against it, which he did, presenting his whole Army before it the 3. of *August*, in the yeare, 1586. encompassing it about with many Forts and Redoubts. The besieged being then well provided of all necessities, and having for Commanders in the Towne, the two valiant souldiers, Colonell *Morgan* and *Shenck*, they were constrayned to rayse the siege, and depart the 29. of *September* the same yeare, at which time the Earle of *Leycester* had besieged *Zutphen*, wherefore they marched thither, to divert the States Army, and secure the Towne, which they accomplished; but before notwithstanding they dislodged, they left strong and able Garrisons in all the Forts and Townes about *Rhinebercke*, so that they hindered all reliefe coming to them from their Neighbours and friends,

V 2

friends, that at length the Towne was forced to surrender to Count *Charles* of *Mansfield*, the Garrison marching forth the 3. of *February*, 1590. From Count *Mansfield* the King of *Spain* tooke it, under pretext that he would render it to the Archbishop of *Calen*, but experience declared the contrary, wherefore the States Generall of the *United Provinces*, sent againe their Army, under the conduct of his Excellency Prince *Maurice* of *Nassau*, which arrived there the ninth of *August*, 1597. and vsed such extraordinary diligence, that at the end of a 11. dayes (the 20. of *August*) he made himselfe Master of it.

The Archbishop of *Colon*, understanding that the States had taken *Rhinebercke*, sent Deputyes to them, demanding that the Towne might bee rendered up vnto him, for certaine reasons they then alleadged; upon this the States left the Towne with a small Garrison, never regarding nor looking after the repaying of the Fortifications and Workes for the safety of the Towne, and by this meanes the yeare following 1598. the 15 of *October*, the *Spaniards* under the conduct of *DON FRANCISCO DE MENDOSA*, Admirall of *Arragon* reuocred it againe, and kept it with a strong Garrison, unto the yeare 1601. at which time, Prince *MAVRICE OF NASSAVV* layd sieg against it the second time, and caused the *Spaniards* to depart out the first of *August* following.

In the yeare 1606. the twentieth of *August*, *Marquesse Spinola* sent the Count of *Bucquoy* to besiege and regaine it againe, which after they had a long time battered, they compelled the besieged to render the second of *October* to the *Spaniards*, who have kept it untill this yeare with strong Garrisons, making often excursions into the Countreies of *Overyssel*, *Guelthers*, and *Zutphen*, Keeping these Provinces in perpetuall Alarums. Now to take away this Thorne, and to open the passage of the *Rhine*, and to renew the Commerce by Water with *Germany*, the States iudged it expedient to gaine and recouer this Towne, and therefore sent their Army under the Command of *Fredricke Hendrick* Prince of *Nassaw*, which arrived before it as we told you the 11. of *May*, the 12. they caused all their Companyes to be separated, the Prince also this day sent the Quarter Master Generall, and the Quarter Master of every Regiment to marke out the Quarters about the Towne, where every Regiment should lye. The thirteenth they all marched into their Quarters, and were thus enquarteted.

The Prince of *Orange* and his Regiments were enquartered upon the Mount *Saint Anne*, a place very high, where the late Prince *Maurice* once lodged.

The Count *De Solms* tooke his Quarter, towards the North of the *Rhine* to maintaine the Ship-bridge and to secure theyr victuals and provision, for thither came all their Boates with theyr

Necessaries. Towards the East, on the other side of the *Rhyne* was lodged the Baron of *Diden*, and ouer against the foresaid Baron, on the South of the *Rhyne*, was enquartered the Count *de Brederode*, and toward the Southside of the Towne, the Lieutenent Generall Count *Maurice of Nassau*. Thus was the Towne on all sides in Enquartered and prouided with a Royall intrenchment, with Horne-workes, Forts, and Redoubts.

Theyr Trenches were 8. foote in height and 5. in thicknesse, without enclosed with a Moate of 10. foote in Largenesse. The besieged seeing their great diligence in labouring at the workes, neuer ceased shooting but without effect.

The 15. of May, was the first battery raysed from the Quarter of his Excellency, and 6. demy Cannons planted vpon it.

The 16. the Cannons of the new raised Battery, began to play, and were answered againe with 24. shot from the Towne.

The 17. the besieged continued thundring with theyr Cannons, and began to labour in theyr workes, the same did the besiegers, aduancing their approaches in three seuerall places. The first, on the side of his Excellency, by the *English*, in the Count of *Solms* Quarter, running along the *Rhine* by two distinct lines against the Bulworke of *Santen*, passing along the side of theyr Horne-workes very neare the Counterscharpe. The second approach, was begun by the *French* in the Quarter of Count *Maurice*, running along before the
the

the Fort *Beckaf*, which they tooke right against the two Bulworkes built before the *Lut-gate*. The third, began in the Quarter of the Lord *Bredenrode*, running against the halfe Moone before the *Rhine-gate*.

The Eighteenth, 6. demy-Cartons were caried into the Quarter of *Bredenrode*, and planted vpon the Batteries.

The 19.th of May, they played from the Batteries with the foresayd Cannons vpon the Towne, and this night the Prince commanded they should take the halfe Moone before the *Rhine-gate*, but by reason of the brightnesse of the Night it was de-ferred.

The 20. and 21. the approaches aduanced nearer the Towne without any resistance.

The 22. Count *Maurice of Nassau*, made an assault in the Night vpon the Fort called *Beckaf*, his Souldiers entring by force, killed 170. of the Garrison, tooke two peeces of Cannons, and 14. Tunnes of Powder.

The 23. of May, the besieged discharged their Cannon sixty times, and that day killed the great Ingenier *Dirick van Viels*, with one of the Bullets from theyr Cannon, entring into his brest passing out at his backe.

The 24. the besiegers thundred with theyr Cannons incessantly from their Batteries vpon the Towne.

The 25. and 26. passed without any memorable action.

The

The Proceedings in the Low-Countries.

The 27. our *English* were busied in raising a Battery at the end of theyr approaches, and planting 8. demy Caons and some Mortiers vpon it.

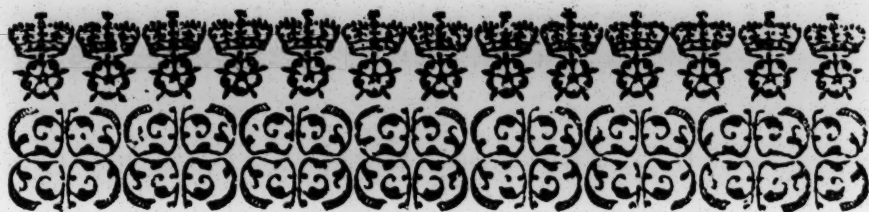
The 28, 29, 30. the besiegers aduanced with theyr approaches so neare the Towne, that they could speake to one another, and without intermission these three dayes, played vpon them with 30. demy Cartons, the besieged answered them but with three Cannons, whence they conjectured that the two others were broken in pieces, for they vsed to shoote with fise Cannons.

This day also, they made ready an Engine in the redoubt, taken by Count *Maurice* called *Beckaf*, to cast Fire-balls into the Towne.

The 31. the Prince advanced close to the Mote, commanding presently to rayse a Corps of Guard to make a Gallery passe along, which they had made before of Wood to this effect. This day the Prince sent a Drum into the Towne, to Summon the besieged to surrender it vppe.

The first of *Iune*, the besieged sent out a Drum with the Princes to demand, that there might be Hostages sent on both sides to make a good Capitulation. The Prince of *Orange* sent Generall *Wits*, with other persons of quality into the Towne; and the besieged sent some of theyr principall Officers into the Campe: after they had Parlied a little together, these following Articles were agreed on.

Articles



Articles agreed vpon by his Excel-
lence, the Prince of *Orange*, with
the Governour, and Garrison of
Rhyneberg, at the rendition
of the City.

Translated out of the Low-Dutch
Coppy, Printed in the *Hage*.

I.

INprimis, As concerning the exercise
of the Romish religion within *Rhine-
berg*, the High and mighty States
Generall of the vnited Prouinces, will
in that behalfe correspond sufficient-
ly with the Lord *Eleſtor* Bishop of *Cullen*: Where-
fore all men, as well Spirituall as Secular and Tem-
porall persons, ſhalbe bound to regulate themſelues
according to whatſoever ſhalbe thought fitting and
requiſite by the ſaid Lords the States; with this
exprefſe condition, That the Spirituall persons
X shall

shall be maintained in their goods and maintenance; As likewise, That all religious women shall remaine in their Cloisters and Nunneries without molestation: And that the Priuiledges of the City and Citizens shall bee obserued and kept inuiolable.

II.

That the Gouvernour with all the warlike Officers and Souldiers, of what Ranke or Quality soeuer they be, both Horse and Foot, none of them exempted, without any trouble or hinderance, shall be permitted freely to depart out of the said City, with their Armes and Baggage. The Cauallry with Trumpets sounding, and flying Collours, and full Armes: The Foot Forces with their Drums beating Ensignes displayed, Matches burning, Bullets in their mouthes, freely and vnmoled, as well without any preiudice to their goods, as to their persons.

III.

All Officers and Souldiers, as well sicke persons as those that are wounded and maimed, shall be suffered to remaine within the Hospitalls of the same City, vntill they shall be able and in good disposition to depart.

The

IIII.

The Gouvernour may conuey along with him, two Field-Peeces, and so much Munition of Warre as may serue to discharge each Peece of Ordnance twelue feuerall times.

V.

For the better conueyance of the said Peeces, the Gouvernour shall haue foure and twenty Horses for his accomodation therein: To wit, twelue Horses to each Peece of Ordnance, so far vntill he be come into the iurisdiction where he may be supplied with other Horses. To which end His Excellency the Prince of *Orange* shall write thither himselfe, that the Peeces may be brought to *Namen*.

VI.

All the Munition and Victualls belonging to the King of *Spaine*, shall without guile or fraud be deliuered into the hands of those whom his Excellency shall appoint for that purpose, none of the said Munition or Victualls excepted.

VII.

Two hundred Waggones and Horses necessary for

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conuey-

conueying of the same shall also be afforded to carry the Armes, Weapons, Baggage and commodities belonging to the Gouvernour, Souldiers and Officers, vnto the iurisdiction where the Gouvernour shall meet with other Waggon and Horses, as was mentioned in the fifth Article.

VIII.

Those that will haue their goods and moueables transported to *Cullen* or *Antwerp*, shall haue Ships to serue them for that purpose, without any of their charges; Which Ships shall goe free and vnmo-
lest, without payment of Customes or impost money, with the persons that shall goe along with the said goods.

IX.

The Gouvernour, Heads, Officers, Councill of Warre, Souldiers and all other persons Spirituall or Temporall, who haue formerly receiued any stipend or pay from the King of *Spaine*; none of them exempted: As also their Wid-
dowes and Children within the said Citie, or vnder the iurisdiction of the same, shall freely possesse their Lands and Houses or Rents, and if they please they may also vse the same at their owne will, or otherwise Transport, Sell, Ex-
change

change the same, and dispose of them, when and how they list.

X.

Those persons who in the name of the King of *Spaine* haue had any charge or administration, either of Licences or other Contributions, may freely and vnmoledsted remaine within the City, the space of two moneths, or in the Countrey, vnder the obedience of the King of *Spaine*; and shall haue free egress and regress without any Passport, the better to dispatch their affaires, and transport their goods and Commodities: But it shall not be lawfull for them to come into Cities, Places or Forts of the Vnited Prouinces without Passport, which they may demand when they thinke good.

XI.

No man shall arrest any Officers or Souldiers, neither arrest and stay their goods or baggage for debt; whether they bee those that depart with the Garrison, or those that being sicke and wounded, are not to depart vntill they bee cured.

XII.

The Prisoners of both sides, of what qualitie or condition soeuer they bee, shall be released; in case

they are in hold at the time of this Capitulation without paying of their Ransoms; onely paying their other charges: according to the taxation of the Generall Quarter, conditionally also that the Earle of *Flodrop* shall haue restored vnto him, whatsoeuer was taken from him heere in his last imprisonment, about the Ransome specified in the quarter: Or else his Excellence is content to haue the matter referred to the *Serenissima Infante*, or the *Lord Marquise D'Ayrona*, to bee decided by them; To which purpose and end, his Excellence will write vnto them.

XIII.

All the Booties which haue beene obtained by those of the Citie, as well since as before the Siege, shall not bee redemanded backe againe.

XIIII.

All these Conditions being concluded, the Gouvernour with all his Forces and Garrison, shall depart on Saturday next, being the 4. of *June*, out of the Citie *Rhineberg*, and the Forts belonging thereunto; Conditionally, that this day being Thursday the second of *June*, about noone shall bee delivered vp to his Excellence; One of the Gates, and a Bulwarke, and all the little Sconces, for his Excellencie to lodge his Forces in, vntill the Garrison

Garrison bee departed from out the Citie.

XV.

Alwayes provided, that in the meane time no man shall come forth of the Citie into the Armie, nor goe from the Armie into the Citie, but each one shall remaine within their Trenches and Fortifications, without making any further approaches, and shewing any acts of Hostility.

XVI.

Before the Garrison shall depart, two Captaines Hostages, and two Trumpetors shall on the behalfe of his Excellence the *Prince of Orange*, bee given to goe along with the Garrison, with their Armes and Baggage to *Namen*: As likewise on the other side, two Hostages of the same rancke and quality shall remaine heere, vntill those two Captaines of his Excellencies, with the Trumpetors shall bee returned backe, at which time his Excellence shall presently permit the aforesaid Hostages of the Gouvernour, with free conduct to passe away to *Namen*.

XVII.

No Horses, Armes, Merchandizes, Wares, and other things, which haue beene held and sold for
good

good bootie, shall neither be restored, nor sought for
backe againe, nor any man molested or troubled
for them. Likewise it is agreed, that the Citizens
of *Wesel* and *Zanten*, who are imprisoned heere at
Rhineberg, shall depart freely as neutralls, without
paying of their Ransoms, onely paying their ordi-
nary charges.

*Agum in the Armie before Rhineberg the second
of Iune 1633. F. Henry de Nassaw.*

Alexander Sybrecht de Dieftorff.

*Sealed with his Excellencies Great Seale vn-
derneath, by order of his Excellence.*

I. Iunius.

According



A Ccording to these Articles, the Garrison marched out with many of the Towne; Men and Women the 13. of *Iune*, and went directly to *Namurs*, which lieth a little beyond *Lutte*, they were about 1200. men, and so many Women, that it was thought there were two Women for euery man: In the taking in of this Towne; there were not of the Princes side about 60. slaine; The Princes Ingineer, and three Seriants, the other were common soldiers; the besieged lost but 6. souldiers and had about 18. hurt: many that were in this actiō, professe that they neuer came before a more quiet enemy; for all the while (though they were so well prouided of all things) they were before it they made but one sally.

The Prince of *Orange* found in *Rhinebarke* 30. Brasse Peeces of Ordnance, 70. Barrels of Powder, and a great plenty of victuals and all other prouision: His Armie lay before the Towne till the 25. of *Iune*, vntill the Fortifications of the Walles, and the workes without the Wall were repaired.

And then his Excellency the Prince of *Orange* with his whole Army (except 7. Regiments hee left to waite vpon the enemy neere *Rhinebarke*) were embarked the 25. of *Iune*, and the 26. they set Saile, and came that night to *Nieumegen*, where all the Ships laid side by side, with their Ball-sprets vpon the land, and heere they continued vntill the 7. of *Iuly*.

Y

That

The Proceedings of the Prince of Orange.

The third of *Iuly*, the *States* sent out an Edict against those Souldiers that fled out of the Leaguer into their Garrisons.

The 7. of *Iuly* the Shippes sayled to a Towne-Sconce which lieth by the City *Teele*, and there they lay two dayes; the 9. all the Souldiers landed, and marched vntill the 11. and that night enquartered by a Dorp called *Boxtel*, which is distant from the *Bosch* 6. *English* miles, where they continued vntill they returned into their Garrisons againe.

The 4. of *August* Master *William Boswell* came to the Princes quarter, and presented the young Prince *Elektor Palatine* with the *Order of the Garter*, but before was made Knight himselfe by the *Lord Vere*: About that time there was sent an expresse Embassadour to the Director Generall *Oxenstern* for some more Forces, who presently gaue command that 3000. Horse, and 5000. Musqueteers, and a 1000. Dragoons should march out of *wesphalia*, to joyne with his Excellency the Prince of *Orange*, which commanded in the beginning of *September*, they obeyed in conjoyning with his Armie at *Baxtel*. The 12. of *August* was published a Letter mandative by the *States*, for the keeping of a day of Prayer and Fasting for the good successe of their Armie.

Which made the World judge they were about some great and weighty Designe: Which doubtlesse they were, had they not found great opposition.

For

For the *Spaniards* hauing taken possession of, and very well fortified *Steuens-Wert*, and being very strong in the Fields; all the rest of the *Summer* past away without any great actions. And then *Winter* comming on, both Partees retired into their Garrisons, where wee doe leaue them; crauing your fauourable acceptance of, and pardon for this plaine Relation.

* * *

• F I N I S.

